

No. 1409 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission  
with special marks privileges in China

中華民國二十九年三月三十日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916

中華民國二十九年三月三十日

20 CENTS

## SIGHT AND SMASH DESTROYERS TOLD IN RAID ON SYLT

Gunners Blinded by Bliz-  
zard; British Deadly As  
Ships Appear

### STIRRING SCENES

Suddenly Seeing Enemy,  
Cleopatra Dashed In  
And Rammed Her

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—A graphic story of the battle following the raid on Sylt has been received from Edinburgh. The attacking ships sailed into a blizzard, in which the sea-planes ascended.

The subsequent action was fought under the most difficult conditions imaginable, with the ships separated by the whirling snow, owing to which visible signalling was impossible and the chase of the German destroyers became an individual matter. "Sight and smash" was the order for action and, whenever a German hull was momentarily revealed through the smother, the British guns made deadly play.

Stirring rescue work was proceeding in the midst of the battle, the British picking up the survivors of two German patrol-boats and the crew of H. M. destroyer Medusa.

There were distinct evidences that the Germans suffered severely. Two destroyers were ablaze when they were swallowed up in the storm and it is doubtful if they returned to port.

It was a sudden meeting in the blinding weather, similar to that which ended the Medusa, that led to the Cleopatra's destruction of an enemy destroyer at the end of the day. Snow hid the ships till they were within close range.

Then the Cleopatra, immediately recognising the enemy, rushed headlong towards him, simultaneously pouring in a staggering fire. The enemy feebly attempted to use his guns and, before he could launch a torpedo, the Cleopatra cut him down.

As the stricken enemy fell away from the Cleopatra's bows, the sea was pouring into his shattered hull. The blinding snow hid the German vessel from view as the Cleopatra plunged onwards in the darkness. When the spot where she had rammed the German destroyer was located, nothing was visible on the waves but debris and a film of oil.

### CRUISER AIDS CHIYO

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Hongkong, April 1.—A Japanese cruiser has been requisitioned to assist to tow off the s.s. Chiyo Maru.

### CALLING MARRIED MEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 31.—All married men up to twenty-seven years of age will be called up on May 5. The War Office intimates that no decision has yet been arrived at regarding other groups.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 6  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru Apr. 8  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8  
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 8  
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 21  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 2  
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3  
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 20

#### Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 31 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about April 6, per C.M. s.s. China.  
The English mail of February 24 was due at Hongkong on March 29, and is expected to arrive here this morning, per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya.

## Peking Is Anxious to Know What Japan and Gt. Britain Think About the Situation

President Discusses With Ministers Limitation of Rebels'  
Demands and Cessation of Hostilities

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 31.—The Peking Government has sent despatches to the Chinese Ministers in Tokio and London, asking them to inquire the attitude of the respective Governments on the question of the cancellation of the monarchy and the rebel disturbances.

Yesterday, in the President's palace, an important meeting took place, which was attended by all the Ministers and a number of high military officers. The limitation of the demands of the Southerners was discussed and also a cessation of hostilities.

The Commanding General of Fengtien, Tuan Tse-kuei, is expected to arrive in Peking shortly.

### Ho Hai-ming in Swatow

A telegram from Hongkong to the Eastern News Agency says:—Swatow has been occupied by Ho Hai-ming, the commander of the eastern section of the Republican armies and he has arranged with Colonel Mo Ching-yu at Chaochowfu. General Ma Tsang-fah of Chaochowfu tried to escape by steamer, but has been arrested.

In the northern part of the province of Kwangtung there are several places where the flags of independent provinces have been hoisted. It is reported that Yanglin (?) has declared independence.

The office of the Civil Governor of Kwangtung has received a report from a detective that Tsen Chun-huan has appointed a certain Chu Chin as the Tutu of Kwangtung.

### Tuan Wants Full Authority

It is reported in Peking that, after General Tuan Chi-jui had been appointed the Chief of General Staff, he paid only one visit to the office of the President, but is keeping himself at his own residence and does not attend to official duties. He has an idea that there is no other course but to have

a compromise to save the situation. It is also reported that General Tuan has told Yuan Shih-k'ai, through Hsu Shih-chang, that he will accept the post of the Chief of General Staff if he is given the full authority over all the armies so as to change the officers at the front and also the strategy as he likes. Yuan has refused this.

Yuan is afraid of having difficulties and does not order General Tuan to attend to his office but is trying to utilise his name for his own convenience. He has no intention to actually employ the services of Tuan at all.

### Yuan's Manifesto

It is reported that Yuan Shih-k'ai wired and ordered the officers of the armies at the front as follows:—

"I have handed back the letters recommending the enthronement to the Teachengyuan which acts for the Lifuyuan. This is due to the reason that such a measure has become necessary through the threats of the enemy.

"However, such is a mere temporary measure as the monarchy has not been cancelled entirely. You should not misunderstand that.

"Lately Tsai Ao, Tang Shi-jao, Lu Jung-ting and Liang Chi-chao have threatened to make me retire from my post. You all have served under me for several years and you all have been favored by me, therefore it is desirable that all of you should serve me by using the best of your ability. If the enemies are swept away the prosperity and honors will be shared with you all.

"If I am not able to maintain my post your lives and the lives of your families may not be safe. This is the time of life or death. It is hereby desired that you will transmit this order to all the soldiers under you and bravely advance and exterminate the enemy."

## Expect Wilson's Veto On Immigration Bill

Easily Passes Representatives,  
Favorable Reception By  
Senate Assured

Reuter's Service

Washington, March 31.—The House of Representatives, by 308 votes to 87, has passed the Immigration Bill providing for the exclusion of Asiatics. A favorable reception of the Bill by the Senate is regarded as assured, but it is believed that President Wilson will veto it when it comes before him for signature.

## SHACKLETON'S VESSEL IN FURTHER TROUBLE

Aurora Sends Wireless She Is  
Drifting to Snares Island;  
Assistance Despatched

Reuter's Service

Wellington, N. Z., March 31.—The Aurora has sent a wireless message to the Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, stating that she is drifting towards Snares Island. Mr. Massey has sent a tug to her assistance.

## ROME GREET'S ASQUITH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, March 31.—Mr. Asquith received a whole-hearted welcome on his arrival from the Italian people. He expressed his pleasure at the spontaneous cordiality of their ovations.

Signor Salandra, the Premier and Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, met Mr. Asquith at the station. Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino accompanied him to the British Embassy. The whole route was decorated and thronged with people and there was a continuous ovation of the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Asquith twice appeared on the balcony of the British Embassy in acknowledgement and cried: "Viva il re viva Italia!" evoking a fresh outburst. He afterwards visited the Queen and Duke of Genoa, the King's Lieut.-General, and the Dowager Queen Margherita.

## SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE PAYS VISIT TO LONDON

Has Enthusiastic Reception  
From Huge Crowd; Met By  
Many Distinguished Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—The Crown Prince of Servia received a rousing welcome on his arrival at Charing Cross station, today, thousands of people wildly cheering him. He was received by Prince Albert, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, the members of the Cabinet, the Lord Mayor of London and a host of distinguished personages. The Servian Premier and other Servians gave him a most enthusiastic greeting. The Crown Prince was delighted with his reception.

Their Majesties cordially welcomed the Crown Prince at Buckingham Palace, today. His visit is one of the notable events of the war, as Great Britain is showing an intense sympathy for the cause of Servia.

## Anzacs Impressed By Prince's Simplicity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Calcutta, March 30.—The Prince of Wales has paid several visits to the Dominion troops and attended an inspection of the Australians, after which he was loudly cheered. The simplicity of the Prince's life and the unceremoniousness of his appearances has enhanced his popularity among the soldiers.

## BAR SILVER IS HIGH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, March 31.—Bar silver has reached a new high point of 60 1/2 cents per oz. It is stated that Britain is buying for shipment to India, while the trouble in Mexico will decrease the available supply.

## French Converted Cruiser 'La Provence' Sunk



S.S. La Provence

In the neighborhood of 900 lives were lost when La Provence, formerly a trans-Atlantic liner, which had been converted into a cruiser by the French government, was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. One report states that two submarines attacked the cruiser, which was being used as a troop transport.

## ABORTIVE CONFERENCE ON PORTUGUESE CLASH

Committee Has Talk With Min-  
ister; Mr. F. F. Leitao Will  
Be Deported Today

Mr. F. F. Leitao leaves Shanghai this morning to serve his 6-months deportation sentence in Macao. He was convicted by Mr. Barjona, the Portuguese Consul General here, of having been one of those instrumental in circulating pamphlets attacking the consul general.

Mr. Leitao sails on the China Merchants steamer Kwangtuh. Mr. Leitao is well known in Macao where he rose from minor positions to that of acting Colonial Secretary.

The committee of five men selected to present the complaints of the faction opposing Mr. Barjona, met yesterday with Mr. J. Barjona de Freitas, the Portuguese minister to Peking. Nothing definite came of the conference.

## Mesopotamia Forces Have Written Story As Gallant as Any

Lord Islington Withholds De-  
tails But Says Government  
Prepared for Scrutiny

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Charles Beresford asked whether General Townshend was consulted with reference to the Bagdad expedition? Had he less than a division when he started on his advance to Bagdad? Should he have had not less than three? Was General Townshend or General Sir John Nixon responsible for the advance to Ctesiphon? Lord Islington, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, said that he was unable to answer the first question, the Government having no information with reference to the purport of any conversation between General Townshend and General Sir John Nixon prior to the advance. Similarly, nothing was known whether any representations had been addressed to General Sir John Nixon by General Townshend with reference to the advance to Ctesiphon, which was authorised by the Imperial Government, on the advice of General Sir John Nixon and the Raj.

It was impossible at the present moment to discuss the strength of the forces in Mesopotamia, either past or present. Those forces, both British and Indian, had displayed a courage and endurance which, when a history of the great war was unfolded, would compare favorably with the other operations in any part of the world. Lord Islington continued that, though obliged at the present moment to give a very imperfect answer to Lord Chas. Beresford's criticisms, the Government in no way desired to evade its responsibility. The Government was prepared, when public interest would no longer suffer by it, to face the closest scrutiny of everything leading up to the events in Mesopotamia.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, supplementing the reply made by Lord Islington, stated that there had not been a single instance in the war in which a military or naval commander had been asked to undertake an operation with a force which he had declared to be insufficient. He made that statement without the smallest reserve.

London, March 31.—Official.—The King, in a message to General Townshend, dated the 14th, says: "I, together with all your countrymen, continue to follow with admiration the gallant fighting of the troops under your command against great odds. Every possible effort is being made to support your splendid resistance."

## BRITISH REVENUE GROWS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 31.—The revenue for the quarter ending March 31 totalled £169,569,550, being an increase of £62,320,799 compared with the same period last year. The revenue for the whole year totalled £396,766,824, being an increase of £110,072,744.

## ITALIANS PREVENTING GERMANS REINFORCING

Their Activity Keeps Austrians  
From Helping at Ver-  
dun or Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 30.—Activity on the Italian front is completely achieving its object of preventing the Austrians re-inforcing the Germans at Verdun or Riga.

An official communique states:—The Italians are fighting stubbornly and successfully along the whole front and have advanced 7 1/2 miles in Trentino during the week, over a front of nineteen miles, taking great quantities of booty.

## 4 German Aeros Felled On the Greek Frontier

French Lose 2 Machines, Des-  
troyed by Pilots; Inva-  
ders Driven Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 31.—The French official account of the operations on the Greek frontier has been issued. The activity of German patrols having been observed on the 13th, the French forces advanced towards the frontier, south of Ghevgheli.

An enemy detachment, on the 16th, occupied the Greek village of Mactukovo, but was driven out on the following day.

On the 19th, a Zeppelin bombed the roadstead at Karaburun, where many ships were anchored. No damage was done.

On the 20th, the French artillery bombarded the camps on the frontier and the stations of Mrzent and Ghevgheli.

On the 24th, twenty-three French aeroplanes bombed the camps at Volovac, west of Lake Doiran. A French pilot was hit and fell into the lake. Another was forced to land, but succeeded in returning to our lines, after burning his machine.

A fight between a Fokker and a French machine, on the 25th, ended in the Frenchman being forced to land and he burned his machine. A French pilot brought down an Albatross machine on the 25th when the French air squadron bombed the camp at Podgoritz.

On the 27th, large British cavalry forces took up positions near the French advance-guards.

On the 28th, an enemy air-squadron bombed Salonica, killing 20 and wounding 25 Greek civilians. French aeroplanes, pursuing the enemy squadron, brought down three machines.

On the 29th, a party of French cavalry put to flight the enemy's troops between Greek territory and Doiran. The German artillery was active along the whole frontier.

### The Weather

Very strong monsoon from north to north-west. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.0 and the minimum 42.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 60.8 and 43.6.

## FRENCH EVACUATE MALANCOURT WHEN VILLAGE IN RUINS

Germans in Possession Af-  
ter All Night Battle  
And Heavy Losses

### A NEW OFFENSIVE

Attacked from Three Sides  
Simultaneously by Big  
Gathering of Troops

### EXITS ARE HELD

Three Unavailing Attempts  
Made to Carry Work To  
East of Haudremont

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 31.—The Germans have opened another desperate offensive in the Verdun region. The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The bombardment redoubled in violence in the vicinity of Malancourt and the enemy launched a series of night attacks, in masses, debouching simultaneously on the village from three sides.

The village was held by one of our advance-post battalions. After a desperate struggle the whole night long, which cost the Germans heavy sacrifices, our troops evacuated the ruined village, of which we hold the exits.

East of the Meuse, the night was calm. The Germans in Woivre made three attempts to carry the work eastward of Haudremont. All of them were repulsed.

We also repulsed two attacks northward of Avocourt.

Destroy German Trench

The communique yesterday evening reported: In the Argennes, we vigorously bombarded Malancourt Wood and destroyed a German trench and post by means of mines. West of the Meuse, the bombardment in the region of Malancourt continues, but there has been no infantry action.

East of the Meuse, the Germans this morning violently attacked our positions at the approaches to Fort Douaumont, employing liquid flames, but they were completely repulsed. A second attack at the same point a little later was equally unsuccessful and also cost the enemy heavy losses.

There was intermittent artillery activity in Woivre.

Our aviators were very active during the day. One brought down a Fokker in the Champagne; it fell in flames into the enemy's lines.

Crash Five Aeroplanes

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the region of Verdun. Our machines were often struck, but all our pilots returned unharmed.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy aeroplane five yards from our trenches, south of the Somme. Both air-men were killed. One of its machine-guns was brought into our lines.

A German aeroplane was felled in the Champagne.

### French Fail to Regain

Lost Avocourt Position

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 30.—Western theater.—In the Lyons region, a small German detachment, on a short patrol, captured a French captain and 57 men.

West of the Meuse, the French, after a strong fire, attacked the position conquered by the Germans in the forest north-east of Avocourt, but were repulsed. At the south-east corner of the forest, bitter hand-to-hand fighting continued during the night, till morning, when the enemy were driven back. Violent artillery duels are continuing on both banks of the Meuse.

Lieutenant Immelmann, in an air-flight east of Bapaume, shot down a British biplane; the aviators were made prisoners. This is the 12th enemy aeroplane disabled by Immelmann.

In Metz, a soldier was killed and several others were wounded by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft.



## GERMANS' RUSSIAN LINE IS STRONGLY FORTIFIED

Built Up During Winter Inactivity; Re-inforced by Forts And Redoubts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 31.—During the winter inactivity, the Germans have entrenched and fortified their positions most elaborately along the whole Russian front. Their trenches are carefully masked and situated obliquely, in several lines, allowing a flanking fire. At intervals in the rear, forts and redoubts are armed with heavy artillery.

## Russians' Assaults At Narotsch Cease

But Still Keep Artillery Busy; Austrians Bring Biplane Down at Bukasz

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 30.—Eastern theater.—The Russians ceased their attacks south of the Narotsch lake. The artillery fire, however, is still lively at this place, as well as west of Jakobstadt and north of Vidzy. Near Postavy, it has been calm.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 29.—Russian theater.—The aviators have been active on both sides. Several Russian aeroplanes were forced to withdraw when attacked by artillery fire and Austro-Hungarian aviators.

A Russian biplane was brought down by the fire of an anti-aircraft gun, east of Bukasz. It fell down behind the enemy's lines.

Bombs dropped by Russian aviators did not cause any damage. Austro-Hungarian air-craft successfully bombed several places behind the Russian front.

Italian theater.—Near the Goerz bridge-head and in the Doberdo district, artillery duels are continuing. The Italian infantry ceased their attacks.

East of Selz, the Italians entered some trenches; the Austro-Hungarians are busy ejecting them.

In the Ploeken sector, all enemy attacks were repulsed.

Vienna, March 30.—Russian theater.—Only small encounters occurred at some places.

Italian theater.—In the Goerz region, there was violent fighting by night and day. Near the bridge-head strong forces were engaged on both sides. The Austro-Hungarians captured 350 Italians, among whom are 8 officers.

In the Doberdo sector, the artillery was active. On the heights east of Selz, fighting for some trenches is still continuing.

A squadron of Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes extensively bombed the enemy's batteries at the mouth of the Sochia.

There were artillery duels in the Fella and the Ploeken regions, on the Dolomites front and near Riva.

## Gen. Diaz, With 25,000 Men, Declared To Be Heading New Revolt



According to despatches from Mexico, Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the late President Porfirio Diaz, is attempting to start another revolution against the Carranza Government, using his native state, Oaxaca, as a base for operations. It is thought that Diaz can muster 25,000 troops, but they will be poorly equipped.

## BISHOP HARRIS GIVEN DECORATION AT DINNER

Veteran Missionary Honored On Eve of His Departure For America

Tokio, March 28.—Bishop M. C. Harris of the M. E. Church sailed on the Shinyo Maru yesterday for the United States where he is to attend the general conference of the Methodist Church of America. At a farewell dinner given in his honor at the Life Insurance Association Building Friday night Bishop Harris was decorated with the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure.

About 100 attended the farewell dinner. Mr. Taro Ando presided. Mr. Tokutomi, of the Kokumin Shimbun, told of the love the retiring Bishop had for Japan and Korea, as he had for his own country. Mr. Shimada, president of the House of Representatives, gave some anecdotes of the life of the Bishop in Japan. Baron Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he appreciated the services rendered by Bishop Harris both in Japan and Korea, as well as his work for friendly relations between the United States and Japan. Viscount Kaneko and the Rev. Jintaro Takagi also spoke. Bishop Harris responded.

During the evening Baron Ishii gave to Bishop Harris the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure, which he said his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, was pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services.

## Dignitaries Of War Should Worry Girls

But It Looks Like Radcliffe Will Have a Course In Current Events

Cambridge, Mass., February 28.—An examination to determine whether Radcliffe girls stands in need of a course in current events has just been completed with startling results.

Sixteen girls were chosen for the experiment—four from each class, and all members of the Civic Club. The questions dealt with names and places connected with the war.

The name of Secretary of State Robert Lansing may be a household word, but two of the sixteen never had heard of him. Three had a hazy idea that he was Secretary of War, while another said that he was "an American Ambassador of some sort."

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was given every title in the German service except his own. One miss designated him as a "resigned Dutch Cabinet Minister."

The name of Gen. Gallieni, French Minister of War, was unknown, and all but two of the girls called him an Italian. Premier Aristide Briand was almost similarly neglected, only two giving him his proper office.

Gallipoli was placed in Greece or in Italy by the majority of the writers. Not a single girl knew that Sir Ian Hamilton had ever come within speaking distance of the Dardanelles.

Asked to name three German Generals six papers cited only von Hindenburg. Von Bulow and von Mackensen were known by one girl each. Von Kluck was entirely forgotten.

## In the Courts

It may not be bad luck to break a mirror—but you'd have a hard time convincing M. O. Lucas of the fact.

Friday night Lucas was in the bar of the Victoria Theater. While there he waxed cheerful and in the excess of his playfulness he broke a large mirror that has reflected the re-tanned countenance of many a theater-goer. The management couldn't see anything funny in the incident and had Lucas arrested. Yesterday he was brought before Mr. M. F. Perkins in the United States Consular Court and given a sentence of 15 days imprisonment without the option of a fine.

"It certainly is bad luck to break a mirror," said Lucas with deep conviction as he was led away to a cell.

## DU PONT PROFITS RISE \$52,237,000 IN YEAR

Powder Company Increases Force of Employees From 5,300 to 62,186

New York, February 27.—None of the dissatisfaction which Wall Street has expressed at the earnings of some of the companies doing war order business was in evidence yesterday when the annual report of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. was made public. The surplus available for common dividends at the end of 1915 was \$55,542,000, an increase of \$51,513,000 over 1914.

As a result of the war demand the number of men employed by this old company has been increased from 5,300 in October, 1914, to 62,186. The du Pont Company, unlike many other concerns selling goods to the Allies, not only has made nearly all of its deliveries on time, but has anticipated its delivery dates in many cases. The company declared an extra dividend of 22½ per cent. on its common stock last week.

Net earnings last year were \$57,840,000, against \$5,603,000 in 1914, an increase of \$52,237,000. Common dividends were \$24,132,000 in 1915, none having been paid in the year previous. The balance after dividends on both classes of stock was \$31,405,000.

In connection with the profit sharing plan 13,826 shares of the old company and 25,452 shares of the new company have been distributed to employees in the year 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

## SEVEN MORE V. Cs.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—The Gazette announces that the King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on the following officers and men for conspicuous gallantry in action:

Captain A. F. Kilby, 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment; Temp. Lieut. E. A. McNair, 9th Battalion Sussex Regiment; Sub-Lieut. A. W. Tisdall; Sergeant Arthur Saunders, 9th Battalion Suffolk Regt.; Lance-Corporal William Cotter, 6th Batt. East Kent Regt.; Private Henry Kenney, 1st Batt. North Lancs. Regt.; Private William Young, 8th Batt. East Lancs. Regt.

After Lance-Corporal Cotter's right leg had been broken off at the knee and he had been wounded in both arms, he crawled fifty yards to a crater, took command of the men in it and held the position for two hours. He only allowed his wounds to be roughly dressed when the attack had quieted down and could not be moved back for fourteen hours. Nevertheless, he was very cheery all the time.

## Tigris Graves

Inhospitable Clay that Shelters Heroes

By Edmund Candler

Sheikh Saad (on the Tigris, Jan. 13.—As I write we are moving on to attack a new position, and it is not the moment yet for a detailed account of the action and the part taken in it by individual regiments; in the meanwhile friends at home may care to have a picture of the ground where our dead lie.

On the afternoon of January 3 a little regimental cemetery had been pegged out in the camp. Picture a narrow space between kicking mules and gurgling camels and ammunition limbers on the Tigris bank. In the distance, seen through the slanting masts of the river boats and the smoke of the transport steamers and monitors, the snow of the Pusht-i-Kuh Hills, a low-lying range on the Persian frontier, is taking on a faint rose from the setting sun.

The dead lie still and peaceful in their narrow graves, each in a dark blanket wound tightly round him like a mummy, with his name scribbled on the page of a notebook and fixed to the fold with a pin. Soon the padre will come and read the service over them. For verdure there are the agave (a fast-rooted stringy plant) and the kharroog (a prickly shrub), and for a tomb-stone a wooden cross cut out of a packing-case. "Private Andrew, of the—shires," "Captain Thomas, of the—shires," lie here. Born in a smiling grass country; buried in the hard, inhospitable clay of Sheikh Saad.

As the fatigue party dig and prepare the last bivouac for the dead the wounded of yesterday, swathed in their bloody bandages, stand on the bank a few feet apart smoking and chatting and watching the shells, which burst with the clearness of magnesium wire against the opal and violet haze in the west.

There is a baneful beauty in these shrapnel flashes, and one forgets that they are making more dead. It takes about two days to get used to these things. The crowd on the bank might be watching a football match; across the river there is an actual football, rising and falling to desultory kicks.

A Broadsheet Reader

It is now almost dark, but a serious, scholarly-looking Scot leans against the bank straining his eyes over a Times broadsheet. A few hours ago he was fighting, as his bandages attest; for the moment he is far away in other climes, going rural rides with Cobbett, or reading Walton's account of the marriage of Richard Hooker in or about the year 1583, or listening to the voice of George Herbert, who tells him that

Man is all symmetric,  
Full of proportions, one limb to another.

Life and death have their true pro-

## Italian War Relief Funds

Statement of money received and remittances made by the Permanent Committee appointed by the Italian Consul General, Shanghai.

1915: 17-11—£ stg. 21,187 equivalent of \$250.

b) November 1st, 1915. Bought in Shanghai and shipped per a.s. "Carnarvonshire" to the "Comitato di Preparazione and Assistenza, Ufficio VI, Milano," 205 Kid skins and 995 Kidskin Crosses, costing c.l.f. \$1,280.

c) To the "Presidente della Croce Rossa Italiana, Roma" through the Italian Consul General, Shanghai, with instructions to divide the sums equally between the Italian Red Cross and the Italian fund in aid of the families of the war's victims.

Remittances made to date:

a) To Count Pier Alvisi di Serego Alighieri, Chairman, Committee "Pro Sailors" at Venice, through the

1915: £ s. d. equivalent of \$

Aug. 17.....1,000 & 151 0 3

Sept. 1.....30 8 3

Sept. 30.....74 15 9

Nov. 3.....21 14 9

Dec. 3.....68 16 11

1916: Jan. 6.....25 13 3

Feb. 16.....47 15 2

Mar. 14.....42 19 11

April 1.....52 17 4

1,000 516 1 7

Grand total of remittances (Money and Furs).

a) Lire 21 18 7 equivalent of \$250

b) " Furs 1,280

c) Lire 1,000 516 1 7

Furs & Lire 1,000 538 0 2

5,141 497.50 1,000

Subscriptions may be sent to the

Hon. Treasurer Mr. D. Beretta, c.o. Italian Consulate or to the Chairman

Mr. E. Denegri, c.o. Messrs. Dyce and Co., 43, Klangee Road.

(Signed) E. Denegri, D. Beretta.

9th List of Subscriptions

G. D. Musso (8th)....50

G. D. Musso (9th)....50

L. Camera (9th)....50

E. Denegri (9th)....100

D. Beretta (9th)....50

T. Casella (9th)....5

Dr. L. Cugno (9th)....10

C. Bianchi (9th)....25

A. Grossi (9th)....5

A. P. Denegri (9th)....25

G. Cerutti (9th)....10

G. Pinocchio (9th)....10

Leone A. Levy (9th)....20

Previously ac- 26.25 470

knowledgeed ... 1,000 461.25 5,401

Grand Total ... 1,000 497.50 5,871

D. Beretta, Hon. Treasurer.

care of Italian Consulate, Shanghai, March 30, 1916.

portions here. Life is a gift that is rendered back carelessly or earnestly to the Giver. Death is no more than a turn at the corner of the dark road we have been treading blindly. Still, one wonders. Will there ever be an end of killing or maiming as a legalized form of human endeavor? War, as my subaltern friend says, is a much overrated pastime.

Meanwhile the wounded still pour in.

Darkness falls, and lamps reveal their pale, stark faces. Out on the field there are dead still lying where they fell. One man I think of, his rifle and bayonet sticking upright in front of him, driven into the earth by the force of his forward plunge. And all night one hears the even, monotonous, unbroken thud of musketry like the tread of mules on hard clay.

## IF YOU KNOW

Your Kitchen is tiled and well-equipped and is kept spotlessly clean, you eat your food with a greater relish and you enjoy better health than those living in ordinary houses with the usual poorly-equipped, fly-ridden pantry and kitchen. See some of the Realty Houses just completed and get a glimpse of happiness.

China Realty Company, Ltd.

## Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

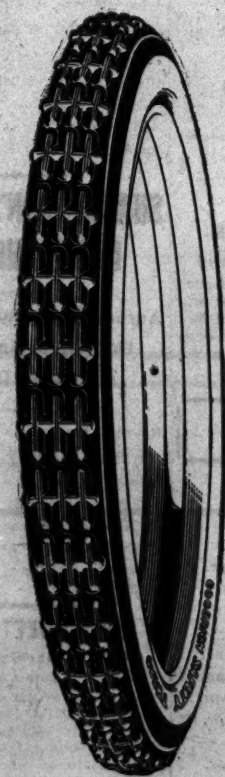
## FREE AIR AND SERVICE

There is no one thing more important in the care of tyres than to keep them inflated properly.

Our automatic electric air compressor, under the personal supervision of our Foreign Rubber Expert, will inflate your tyres to the exact pressure necessary, free of charge and without any obligation to you.

Protect yourself from under inflation, which is the source of so much loss to motorists.

Cars can be driven right up to our Vulcanizing Department in Jinkee Road.



# THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

Jinkee Road

Distributing Agents

Telephone 3809



# Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

## Special Prices on High Class American Footwear

Commencing from to-morrow we are offering America's Leading Footwear for Ladies and Men at a big reduction in price. This is not the only saving that can be effected in your purchases, as the prices quoted here will easily prove to you.



### SUMMER STOCKINGS

Fine Quality Stockings that are reliable in wear

Lisle Stockings	.....	\$1.10 pair
Superior Quality	.....	1.35 pair
Silk Ankle Hose	.....	1.30 pair
"Countess" Silk Hose	.....	2.75 pair
"Kayser" Silk Hose	.....	4.50 pair

### GAUZE VESTS

Ladies' fine Quality India Gauze Vests, Low neck, short sleeves, unshrinkable, in all sizes.

**95 cts. each**

### DRESS NETS

The fashions for this season demand lace and net frocks.

Brettonne Net	.....	\$1.00 yard
French Dress Net	.....	1.20 yard
Spotted Net	.....	1.10 yard
Filet Silk Net	.....	3.00 yard
Silk Tulle	.....	75 cts. yard

### COTTON VESTS

Ladies' ribbed white cotton vests, pretty crochet tops, cool and durable, will not shrink in washing.

**75 cts. each**



### HANDKERCHIEFS

For Summer use, narrow and wide hems.

Strong Cambric	.....	\$1.00 dozen
Soft Lawn	.....	1.45 "
Irish Lawn	.....	2.25 "
Pure Linen	.....	4.50 "
Irish Linen	.....	6.50 "
Embroidered	.....	40 cts. each

### EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS

New and effective designs on strong quality lawn, 27 inches wide, suitable for children's frocks, etc.

**\$1.00 YARD**

### SUMMER GLOVES

Fine grade Lisle, and Silk in Black, White and Colours.

Lisle Thread	.....	\$1.25 pair
Suede Finish	.....	1.75 "
Suedette Lisle	.....	1.95 "
Silk Gloves	.....	1.35 "
Best Quality	.....	2.00 "

### SILK STOCKINGS

Good wearing, silk ankle stockings with fine lisle feet and tops, in all sizes, Black and White.

**\$1.30 PAIR**

### SUMMER NECKWEAR

We have now received the very latest novelties of the season.

Pique Collars	.....	85 cts. each
Embroidered Lawn	.....	\$1.00 "
Coat Collars	.....	1.75 "
Lace Collars	.....	1.25 "
Silk Collars	.....	1.50 "

### WASHING GALON

For trimming children's frocks, overalls, jumpers, etc. fast colours in Sky Red and Navy, 3/4 inch. wide.

**10 cts. YARD**

### SUMMER LINGERIE

Just arrived dainty lace and embroidered underwear.

White Underskirts	.....	\$2.00 each
Pretty Camisoles	.....	1.25 "
Nainsook Knickers	.....	1.50 pair
Pretty Nightdresses	.....	3.50 each
Nainsook Chemise	.....	2.00 "

## Commencing To-morrow EVERY PAIR OF LADIES' "QUEEN QUALITY" SHOES

That we have in stock, including the newest Spring and Summer Models,

will be sold at

**\$10.00 pair**

These Shoes always sell at \$13.50 & 15.00 pair

"Queen Quality" Shoes For Ladies **\$10.00** "Regal" Boots and Shoes For Men

## EVERY PAIR OF MEN'S "REGAL" BOOTS AND SHOES

That we have in stock, including the light weight models for present wear,

will be sold at

**\$10.00 pair**

These Boots & Shoes always sell at \$12.50 & \$13.50

### SUMMER HATS

We are now showing the very latest fashions in Summer Millinery

Untrimmed Straws from	.....	\$2.00 each
Fancy Tagels from	.....	3.00 "
Ready To Wear Hats	.....	4.50 "
Trimmed Hats from	.....	8.50 "
Paris Models from	.....	12.50 "

### SWISS INSERTIONS

For trimming summer underwear, etc., 1 1/2 inches wide, good strong designs, will wash and wear well

**20 cts. YARD**

### SUMMER FABRICS

Just received for making up into cool summer frocks

Mercerised Lawn	.....	60 cts. yard
White Drill	.....	50 "
White Pique	.....	55 "
Striped Zephyrs	.....	30 "
White Linen	.....	85 "
Cotton Voile	.....	\$1.00 "

### RIBBON BELTS

In new and effective stripe designs, specially imported for wearing with summer gowns, in all colours

**\$1.50 EACH**

### SUMMER LACES

Pretty Vals and Torchons, etc. Suitable for trimming underwear, etc.

Val Laces	.....	75 cts. doz.
Val Insertions	.....	60 cts. doz.
Torchon Laces	.....	65 cts. doz.
Torchon Insertion	.....	65 cts. doz.
Washing Net Lace	.....	15 cts. yard

### LACE FLOUNCINGS

Lace dresses are without doubt the correct style for this summer. We are showing 36 inch white washing lace flouncings at

**\$2.95 YARD**

### PRETTY BLOUSES

In the very latest and most fashionable styles for immediate wear.

White Muslin	.....	\$2.00 each
Embroidered Voile	.....	4.00 "
Silk Blouses	.....	6.50 "
Delaine Blouses	.....	5.50 "
Lace Blouses	.....	9.50 "

### CHIFFONS AND NINONS

In Black, White and Colours, real Silk French Ninons.

Black Ninon	.....	\$2.25 yard
White Ninon	.....	1.75 yard
Superior Ninon	.....	2.25 yard
Black Lyons Ninon	.....	3.25 yard
White Lyons Ninon	.....	3.25 yard

### LISLE STOCKINGS

We are showing an excellent soft finished Lisle Stocking, with spliced feet and ankles, fast dye, in all sizes

**\$1.10 pair**

### DAINTY SUNSHADES

In new and exclusive effects

Black and White Effects	.....	\$7.50 each
Black Moire	.....	8.50 each
Chene Silk Shades	.....	8.50 each
Tussorette Lined	.....	2.50 each
Bordered Silk	.....	9.50 each
Plain Cotton	.....	2.50 each

### WATERPROOF TULLE

For trimming Summer Hats, not affected by rain, 36 inches wide, Black, White and Colours.

**75 cts. yard**



# Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.



## RUMANIANS WANT TO BE ON WINNING SIDE IN WAR

Helpless Between the Contending Powers Now, But Watching for a Chance

### INDIFFERENT TO ALLIANCE

#### Grain Contract With Britain Had To Be Followed By One With the Germans

Bukharest, Rumania, February 13 (by Courier to Berlin, February 26, via London, February 27).—No body here expects that anything short of a military cataclysm will range Rumania on either side in the war.

Leaders of the responsible political parties say that the chances of her doing so have vanished, although it is admitted that when it appears to be certain that one group of allies will triumph over the others Rumania will join the expected victors in order to gain territorial advantages.

That is the quintessence of statements made to the writer in interviews with leaders of public thought and affairs.

Rumanians who have advocated action against the central group now deem the military situation in Europe uninviting, while others maintained that joining the central powers would be the best policy. The former blame Premier Bratiano for permitting opportune moments to pass. Ex-War Minister Filipescu, an ardent supporter of the Entente allies, is Premier Bratiano's severest critic. Ex-Minister of Interior Jonecu takes a similar stand, with the difference that in his opinion Rumania may yet join the Entente group.

Ex-Finance Minister Marghiloman considers Russia is the arch-enemy of Rumania and argues that before the war ends Rumania must join the central powers or find herself isolated and "without a friend on earth."

#### General Indifference

In the main the general attitude now is one of indifference. It must not be assumed that full control of the Government by either faction would not place Rumania on one side or the other. Premier Bratiano on gaining the upper hand, according to the general belief, would throw Rumania to the Entente side, while it is thought that Marghiloman undoubtedly would range her with the central powers.

There has been a split in the so-called Federal Party, formed by the merging of the Jonecu and Filipescu factions to support Premier Bratiano. Several days ago Filipescu formally broke with Bratiano, so that the latter's position as Government head is considered badly shaken. Even Bratiano's supporters feel that another important Entente reverse would cause his fall. Bratiano is quoted as saying that if the Entente loses Salonica it must expect him to retire.

#### The Grain Deals

Rumania's position as viewed in the light of recent developments is one of helplessness, the best indication of which is found in the fact that after the sale to the British Purchase Bureau of 80,000 carloads of wheat, Rumania was obliged to sell to the central powers 100,000 carloads of mixed cereals. The British transaction had the full sanction of the Rumanian Government, but the pressure exerted by the Marghiloman faction robbed the contract of many advantages to the British.

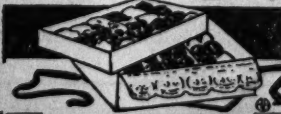
Grain dealers and producers

## KODAK ALBUMS

Large variety, prices from 30 cts. upwards.

*Burr* 2 Broadway

## CANDY



**BIANCHI'S CHOCOLATES AND MARRONS GLACÉS ARE FAMOUS**

Made Fresh Every Day

Cakes a Specialty

**BIANCHI**  
97, Szechuen Road  
Tel. 2264

having failed to offer wheat in sufficient quantities to fill the contract of 80,000 cars made between the British Purchase Bureau and the Rumanian Export Commission, the contract has been radically modified. Sellers under the old contract received \$6.40 per hundred kilograms, the price paid by the Germans and Austrians, but the sellers were required to store and insure the British purchases at their own expense until six months after the war. The sellers figured their expenses would be \$120 per hundred kilograms, while the German and Austrian purchases were to be delivered immediately without expense.

Grain experts here say it is not likely that the full 80,000 carloads will ever be obtained.

#### Tentons Refuse Favor

In exchange for the sale of 100,000 carloads of grain to the Germans and Austrians, Rumania wanted to import certain needed articles, some of military value. The Germans and Austrians refused to include any of the latter in the list granted.

It is no longer a secret that the Rumanian army has ammunition for only two months if the demand upon it is not too great, and it is feared that any attempt to import ammunition from any country would be disastrous, because either side would pounce on Rumania before any quantity of ammunition had been received and she would suffer the fate of Serbia and Belgium.

### Nuernberg's Dinghy Drifts To Germany

#### Boat From Cruiser, Sunk Off Falklands, Reaches Home Via Iceland

Copenhagen, February 24.—The Kiel Zeitung says a sensation has been caused by the stranding at Schiedall in Friesland, Holland, of a small dinghy belonging to the German cruiser Nuernberg, which was sunk in the battle with the British fleet off the Falkland Islands, December 8, 1914. The newspaper suggests that the dinghy drifted from the Falkland Islands to Iceland and thence homeward under south-westerly winds. It adds that the Germans regard the return of the boat a happy omen for the Fatherland.

### Hire Fewer Servants, British War Policy

London, February 23.—The National War Economy Committee, which recently urged abstention from motoring for pleasure, issued tonight a series of new recommendations, including the cutting down of domestic servants, male and female, and a general reduction in the scale of living in the large houses having gardens and hot-houses so as to liberate this labor for war purposes.

### Blockade A Failure Is View In Sweden

#### Germany Has Laid In Supplies To Last Two Years—Britain Angers Neutrals

Stockholm, February 10.—The British blockade of Germany has failed because it came too late, according to the Swedish press and Swedish business men.

As far as Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries are concerned, the blockade only became really effective last April. For eight months prior to that time, or since the very start of the war, the Germans, anticipating England's tactics, were purchasing enormous quantities of military supplies, especially copper, cotton, antimony and tin, through Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Importers here are convinced that by the time the blockade was perfected Germany had stored up such quantities of these and other war materials as to meet all her needs for possibly two years.

The claims made by the British Government that great quantities of war material have been smuggled into Germany through Sweden are bitterly resented by Swedish merchants. These claims, which have been given as a reason for placing all sorts of restrictions on Swedish mercantile trade, are based on statistics showing great increases in Sweden's importations from England and America. The Swedish merchants point out that prior to the war Sweden was a heavy purchaser of German goods. The war has practically paralyzed this trade, and the country has had to turn to other markets.

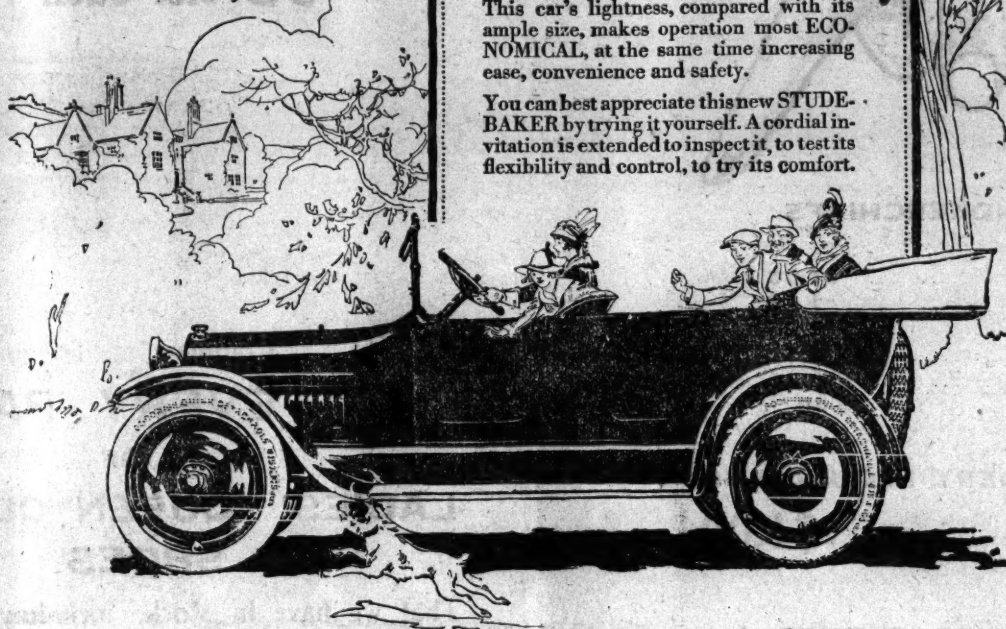
In addition, it is pointed out that Russia has placed enormous orders for war supplies in Sweden, and that much of the raw material to fill these orders had to be imported from England or the United States. The blockade has seriously interfered with this industry. In fact, it has forced the price of many sorts of metals here higher than they are in Germany. For example, \$1.40 a pound is being paid here for tin, \$2.37 a pound for antimony and \$1.25 for aluminum.

An opinion frequently expressed here is that, as far as the Scandinavian countries are concerned, England has only succeeded in creating ill-feeling among the neutrals by her blockade, without seriously injuring Germany.

-and now any woman can drive with ease and comfort, style and safety



**Four Cylinder  
Five Passenger  
TOURING CAR**  
Tls. 2,250



**H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.**  
Tel. 2564 and 2686

*Studebaker*

South Bend, Ind.

Walkerville, Ont.

Detroit, Mich.

## YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED by THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Get the Montgomery Ward Habit  
and Save Time, Worry and Money

Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the home, farm, office and shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use

**All at Wholesale Prices Direct to YOU**

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us.

### Why Don't You?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$1.75 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you. It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or from the Pacific Coast to the other side.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

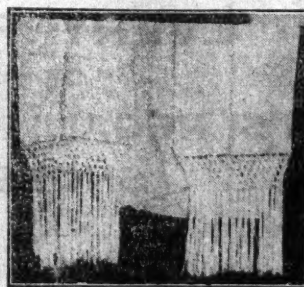
Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail. Our Catalogues are in the hands of every American missionary, and on file for consultation at every American Consulate.

Catalogues may also be obtained from the office of this paper. These will be given out to reliable persons who call for them. Twenty-five cents gold should be included in all mail requests, to partly pay the mailing expenses.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.**

Chicago, U. S. A.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.  
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,  
Cream & White.

#### TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
3. Its Purity of Material.
4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25.  
Postage & Duty Free.

**WIDLER and COMPANY**

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

### Globe Brand Sterilized Milk

Prepared by

**DAHL'S MILK CO.**

Norway

Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.

Sole Agents,

**O. THORESEN**

10 The Bund

Telephone 1881

## RESTAURANT R.N.

14, Astor Road

Open till 2 a.m.

Tel. 784.

THE ONLY PLACE IN TOWN

Try for Supper

Hot Mexican Tamales

Frankfurter and Sauerkraut

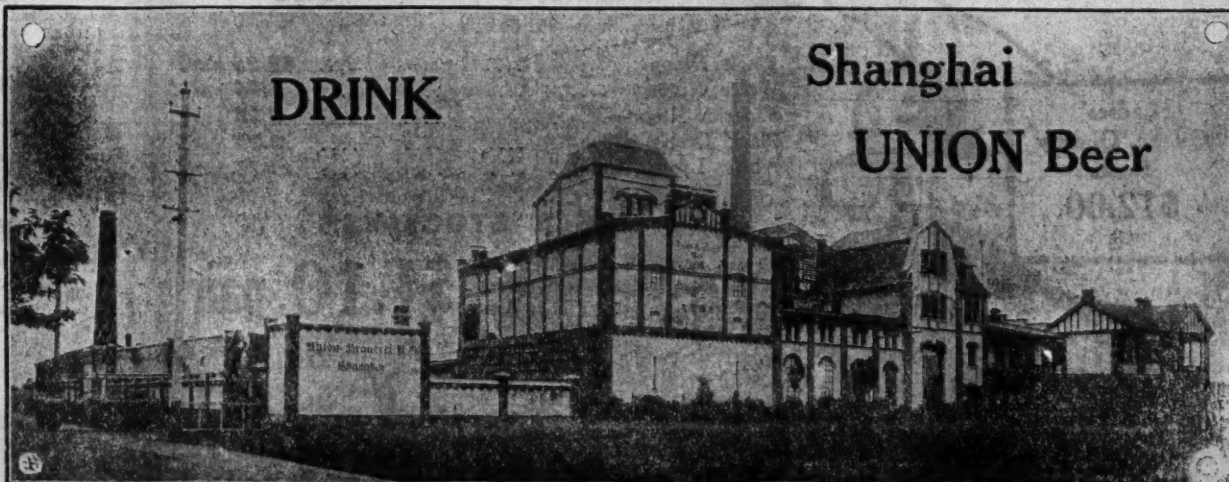
### THE CHINA PRESS

'Is printed on paper bought from  
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
Succrs. to OLOF WJK & Co."  
No. 8, Klänge Road

DRINK

Shanghai

UNION Beer





## PRaises THE MILITARY METHODS OF GERMANS

Capt. Kleinschmidt Says 40,000 Men Crossed Country In Sixty Hours

### HINDENBURG TORE UP RAILS

Crafty Teuton Commander Blocked Russian Efforts To Pursue His Forces

New York, February 28.—Germany's system for the rapid transportation of troops from one battle-front to another was described yesterday by Captain Frank E. Kleinschmidt, who has returned to his home here after sixteen months with the Austro-German forces on three war fronts.

"The rapidity of movement of the German armies," said he, "may be realized when it is seen that entire corps may be moved from the western to the eastern fronts, or back, in two and a half days. What the limit of the transportation facilities may be I do not know, but I do know of my own personal knowledge of 40,000 soldiers being started from the western lines to a position on the eastern front and made ready for action against the Russians in sixty hours.

Captain Kleinschmidt, who is an American, is known here for his work as commander of the Arctic expedition sent out by the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, and as a big game hunter and explorer in Alaska. With his American credentials he was permitted to remain a year with the advance forces on the eastern front. Having been a participant in American aviation flights he paid particular attention to this branch of the service in action on the war front.

"With the most perfect and well constructed roads and rails that I have ever seen, the troops move swiftly, in comfortable cars, to any designated point," said Captain Kleinschmidt. "To me it appeared as the last word in mobile fighting forces. Equally remarkable, too, was the ease with which supplies, munitions, and guns kept pace with the movement of the men.

"Another thing I noticed as distinguishing the German and Austrian mode of advance or retirement from that of the Russians was in the handling of the railroads. Whereas the Russians destroyed towns and villages and attempted usually in their retreating movements to wipe out food supplies, even growing crops, they invariably left rails and roads intact, and often failed to destroy important bridges.

"When General von Hindenburg withdrew after his first attempt to

get to Warsaw had failed, he blasted out every rail in his rear and left the road-bed a hopeless wreck. Further to impede the pursuing Russians, he felled poles and trees over parallel roads, and was soon safely out of reach.

"With the return of the Austro-German forces they utilized to the utmost the Russian section of the intact railways, and were enabled to push forward at a speed that astonished not only the enemy, but military experts everywhere. This was done by the simple expedient of changing the position of one rail to conform with the gauge of the German railway system. The Russian railroads are several inches wider between rails than either the Austrian or German. Engineers, heading hundreds of mechanics and soldiers, drew the spikes from one line of rails and pushed the rails nearer to the other line on the ties, renailed them, and the road was ready for their trains.

"Contrary to Russian reports of the destruction of the harvests in Galicia and elsewhere, which was attempted by the retreating Russians by felling great trees and dragging them over the cultivated fields, the Germans and Austrians were able to recover a large part of the grain. With harvesting and threshing machines the Austro-Germans raked over the fields at harvest time and secured valuable additions to their food supplies from this source."

Through their aviation scouts the forces of the Central Powers had every move and position of the Russians marked out in advance of the breaking-through attack, which ultimately sent the Czar's armies in full retreat. Of this Captain Kleinschmidt said:

"The aviators were able to map out the trenches of the Russians by the ridges of fresh earth thrown to the surface, and what was more important, they were able to make known to the commanders of the Austro-German forces the roads which the Russian artillery and troops must take in the event of either a forward or reverse movement, and with this information the Austrians and Germans knew exactly where to meet the foe and to follow him.

"Much has been said about the dangers faced by charging columns and the hundreds of other hazards of war, but I do not think the risk taken by the sappers and miners and

the importance of their work at the very forefront of every attack have been fully realized or appreciated by those who never have seen them in actual conflict with the enemy.

"Each time previous to their being sent on one of their fearful tasks of opening a way through all kinds of obstructions for a charge and attack, a commander takes them aside for instruction, and he practically talks nothing but death to them, although he never mentions the exact word once, but the meaning is there, and none knows it better than the men themselves. In no other war have the sappers and miners played so fateful a part. The few men who survive after making a breach in the obstructions between the opposing lines may be sent again to widen them, always under the most terrific fire of all kinds, so that more men may be rushed through the openings.

"It also is an interesting study to watch great bodies of troops in preparation for an expected attack. On the eastern front I saw this situation repeated several times. First there is great artillery fire, then silence, resumed and stopped at intervals, until neither the enemy nor the men who are to make the attack have any idea when to expect the next move, and they show their doubt by many nervous movements due to the strain of suspense. The Austro-German forces wear white bands on the backs of their helmets or caps, so that their artillery officers may distinguish them from the enemy at advanced positions and avoid hitting these men, as had been done earlier in the war.

"A social feature of the eastern campaign which caused much annoyance to the Austrians came to my attention. It appears that many Austrian women of prominence living near the Austro-Russian border received some of the Russian officers as guests and attended balls with the invaders of their country. When these reports were repeated by the common people to the returning Austro-German forces there was much angry resentment, but so far as I could learn no official notice was taken of the incident.

"During my whole year on the eastern front I heard of only one case of a soldier of the Central Powers being arrested for plundering a house. The man was shot by order of General Semachov. There was no plundering, nor were there

any cruelties on any of the civilian population. As an example of the strict discipline all along the line, from war correspondents to the soldiers, it was forbidden even to slander the enemy in reports or statements. A notice to this effect was posted up at the Austrian great general headquarters. At Belgrade care was exercised to prevent civilian mobs looting stores, by placing soldiers at the doors of shops, banks, and stores.

"In all the guns captured from the Austro-German forces there was none of the largest type. I asked why this happened to be, and was told by an officer that every important gun position was mined, and

that, when forced to abandon such a piece of artillery, it would be destroyed before the enemy could reach it."

Captain Kleinschmidt took part in mine-sweeping expeditions on the Adriatic, in which he was under fire. He made an aeroplane flight with Lieutenant Robert Oswald, who later was killed, from Trieste, Grado, and over Venice, where the plane was hit with sixteen pieces of shrapnel. He also accompanied the armies to Serbia and was with the aviation corps in numerous flights over Belgrade and vicinity. The military officials permitted him to bring away some 2,000 photographs he had taken of the various fighting lines.



## A "Good-Bye"

with a box of

## "Sullivan's Best"

is the thing.

Departing friends sort of expect it.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

## The Electric Drive



The Electric Drive has advantages that are possessed by no other power producer. The use of Electric Motors for driving all types of machines results in

Reliability, Safety,

Flexibility and Economy.

To obtain the best results in factory operation, it is essential that nothing but the Electric Drive be used.

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1397 Broadway.  
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

## CORONA TYPEWRITER



The Machine For Personal Use

Weight 6½ lbs.

Let us demonstrate the CORONA

Sole Agents

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

Typewriter Department

89-91 Rue Montauban.

Tel. 322.

## TSINGTAO BEER



Selling Agents

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, Foochow Road.

Telephone No. 16.

		Per Case	Allowance for empty bottles	Nett
Lager Beer	48 Quarts	\$11.00	\$1.20	\$ 9.80
do.	72 Pints	\$11.50	\$1.80	\$ 9.70
Pilsener Beer	48 Quarts	\$12.50	\$1.20	\$11.30
do.	72 Pints	\$13.00	\$1.80	\$11.20

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent,  
Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., 4b, Peking Road, Tel. 1651.  
Shanghai, 20th March, 1916.

## The Correct Feeding of Infants

NO attempt to provide a correct system for the progressive feeding of Infants was ever successfully carried out until the 'Allenburys' series of Infants' Foods were introduced. So successful have the 'Allenburys' Foods Nos. 1, 2 and 3 proved, that whenever a child is denied the privilege of the mother's milk they are indispensable. Gratifying evidence of their remarkable value in the feeding of infants from birth is constantly coming to hand. The following is a copy of one of many such voluntary letters received from Medical Men, Nurses and Parents resident in nearly all parts of the world.

### A NURSE WRITES:

"I am pleased to say I have used your Foods 1, 2 and 3 for the last twenty years and have found none better. The most delicate baby ever born I nursed and reared on the Foods until he was 3 years old, and now he is 18 YEARS, and a strong healthy boy nearly 6 feet high and as rosy as an apple. You can make whatever use you like of this as I should like your Foods and other things to be more used in future, as instead of making fat alone they make bone and muscle, which is what children need."

(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

The practical results from a continually extending use of the 'Allenburys' Foods, prove beyond doubt that children thrive exceptionally well on them. Such children are healthy and well grown; the flesh is firm, without excess of fat and the formation of bone is solid.

## Allenburys' Foods

The Best Alternative to Human Milk.

Mother and Child. Baby 6½ months.  
Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods



MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).

A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Peking Rd., Shanghai (B.F.O. BOX 158) and London, England. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.



OLIVER Typewriter  
ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT" IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

Since War broke out, approximately

2,000

Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency

1, Foochow Road.

## The Modern Milkman

ALWAYS READY



If you keep Carnation Cream in the house, there is no need to worry whether you have ordered enough milk for the day's requirements. It is always there, ready for instant use at breakfast, tiffin, tea, dinner, or for any household purpose

## CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

Sold by all dealers

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.



## WILSON IS UMPIRE IN WAR, SAYS MORGENTHAU

Will Keep It in Check, and Any Who Interferes Will Meet Trouble

HIS THREAT TO THE TURKS

High Tributes Paid To Diplomat At Huge Reception In New York

New York, February 27.—Thirty-five hundred persons crowded the great hall of the City College yesterday afternoon, in an enthusiastic welcome to Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, who returned from Turkey last week. Two thousand more clamored outside the doors, which had to be locked after the third speaker's address. The meeting was arranged by a special Mayor's committee.

"The most difficult task I had over there," said Mr. Morgenthau, "was to convince the Turkish Government that the four colleges and more than 500 institutions of learning which are under the supervision of America were to be left unmolested. I told them that if they dared to touch them they would find me as an advocate against the country and that carried the day."

"Our bureau of exchange of kindnesses in Constantinople was modelled after some of those in this country, particularly the Henry Street settlement and the free synagogues. We tried always to show the Turks and the other Governments that were suspicious of us that we were there in the cause of bringing help and enlightenment and not to stimulate our trade or to help ourselves. It was hard for them to believe that."

Wilson as World's Umpire

"I knew nothing of the work, I knew nothing of the missionaries when I was about to leave this country, but on the way across some of the missionaries going back to their work instructed me in it, and I found on the other side that they were the ones who could tell me most and who are doing most for that troubled country."

"The strife is terrible in the whole world, but it is still under the control of an umpire Nation—America. I believe Woodrow Wilson is the umpire who is going to keep the game in check, and there will be trouble if any one tries to interfere in the work, though the umpire may have to put on a mask."

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission and former Ambassador to Turkey, said:

"Mr. Morgenthau left here as Ambassador of the United States, and he has come back as representative of nine of the leading nations of the world. His work over there marks a new chapter in American diplomacy—the chapter of humanitarianism. The American interests in Turkey, as distinguished from those of the other nations, are dominantly human."

Hasbi Wise said:

"We must give a good deal of the credit for the work done by Ambassador Morgenthau to the unofficial diplomat who has helped him so much in his work in Constantinople—Mrs. Morgenthau. I am not surprised at the record he has made. What has surprised me is that he allowed the war to begin in the first place and that he has permitted it to continue. Mr. Morgenthau's rise in his work has been due to his ambitions and hopes, and not through accident. He wished to repay to this great Republic the debt that he and millions owe it for giving him a home when he first came here, forty years ago. He return the Ambassador of Humanity."

## TWO ZEPPELINS A WEEK

Larger Factories are Now Producing Fresh Types

Amsterdam, February 24.—The Kolische Volkszeitung states in a communication from Friedrichshafen that the new Zeppelin factories have been considerably enlarged and are making two Zeppelins weekly of a new type, built to carry six machine-guns and two small cannon, with special apparatus for throwing bombs and air torpedoes. The gondolas are steel plated.

Trials have been made by the Zeppelins to throw asphyxiating gas around the airship to ensure flight when pursued. The last Zeppelin built bore the number 95.

## SMUGGLED LETTER TELLS OF NEW GERMAN OFFERS TO THE POLES

Berlin Wants Them to Form Army of Half Million Men To Fight Russia

Petrograd, February 24.—A striking feature of yesterday's debate in the Duma was the revelation of a German plan to win over the Poles by the promise of an independent Polish State. The scheme, as disclosed by a Polish correspondent of M. Millukoff, would provide for the incorporation of Posen and Lithuania in the new State in return for the formation of a Polish army to fight Germany's battles.

With the exception of the member for Odessa, Professor Levashoff, president of the last Monarchical Congress, who addressed a half-empty House, virtually all the speakers indulged in strong criticism of the Administration, which in the case of the Social-Democrat, M. Chkheidze, was couched in such terms that the military censorship refused to allow the publication of the speech in this morning's papers. It is necessary to add that the Socialist leader is the spokesman of an infinitesimal fraction of chronic malcontents whose invertebrate views are not shared even by other extremists.

The Progressive-Nationalist, M. Shulgin, who read the program of the Progressive Bloc on Tuesday, yesterday passionately joined issue with the Socialists, declaring that the Nationalists maintain the English standpoint that no peace is possible till Germany furnishes a satisfactory guarantee that the horrors of the present war will never be repeated.

The disclosure which M. Millukoff brought to the notice of the House was contained in a smuggled letter from a Polish resident describing the indefatigable efforts of the Germans by means of unlimited promises to seduce the Poles from their Russian allegiance, and thereby to promote the formation of an army half a million strong for the struggle for Polish independence. The writer avers that

Germany is prepared to cede Posen to the Poles in lieu of the Baltic and Petrograd provinces, and also proposed to annex Lithuania and Biełostok to the Polish State. While agreeing with M. Sazonoff that the Poles will never thus betray Russia, M. Millukoff nevertheless insisted that in present circumstances the mere reiteration of promises is insufficient, and it behoves the authorities to decide beforehand the policy to be adopted when the Russian Armies reconquer Poland.

It is highly significant of the curious changes which the war has caused in the lines of political cleavage that M. Purishkevitch, formerly M. Millukoff's most inveterate foe, yesterday interjected frequent exclamations of assent during the speech of the leader of the Cadet party. The sitting did not pass without vitriolic references to the responsibility of the ex-Minister of War for our military disasters and his close connexion with the executed traitor, Colonel Miasoyedoff.

The Progressive M. Yefremoff contended that the sole means of preventing the possibility of the repetition of such crimes was to make the Minister of War responsible to the Duma, adding that it was the patriotic duty of the present Cabinet to confess to its tremendous task and make way for a popular Ministry which, not fearing political responsibility to the Duma, would have behind it the entire might and trust of the people.

## FIRST PARIS WAR STRIKE

Vitality of French Industrial System

Paris, February 24.—The first strike in Paris since the war was declared on Saturday by a few of the workmen of the big dressmaking shops, who demand the resumption of peace-time rates of pay. The dressmaking industry has suffered more than others from the war, and it is quite exceptional to find lower wages in force than those prevailing two years ago. Indeed, there has never been a time when, from this point of view, the working classes of Paris have been better off.

There was inevitable dislocation in the first months of war. In August, 1914, of the five million in-

dustrial workers of France two million were completely deprived of incomes. The Army took away business managers, workmen, and employers, and more than half the industrial and commercial establishments of the country had to close. About 24 per cent. of the workmen were mobilized, 34 per cent. remained on in their employment, and 42 per cent. therefore were thrown out of work. In Paris alone in one day 600,000 people were thrown upon the labor market.

Nothing better illustrates the vitality of the French industrially than the fact that, although nearly half their steam power has fallen into the hands of the enemy, 50 per cent. of the establishments closed on the declaration of war have now

resumed work. In the 50,000 works inspected by the Ministry of Labor since the mobilization about 1,700,000 men are employed in time of peace, of whom only one-third were at work in the month of August. In January of this year 77 per cent. of the full peace strength were at work, and since the proportion of mobilized men is 34 per cent., from the labor market point of view employment is 1 per cent. above normal. The problem of unemployment has practically solved itself, and many of those employed in the building trade and in the luxury industries have found employment in other directions. Unemployment allowances throughout the country show very large reduction, in some places as much as 50 per cent.

## Silberman's

FIRST GREAT SPRING DISPLAY

OF

Gent's. Latest Style Straw Hats. A Range of 25 Styles to pick from

Silk, Lisle and Cotton Socks, Nifty Spring Ties.

25 Grades in Spring and Summer Underwear.

Fine Canvas and Tennis Shoes both for Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

NO. 1 B BROADWAY

(Opposite Astor House)

## Danish Natural Milk

"Gull" Brand

The Richest



\$9.25 Per Case

The Cheapest

Fresh supplies arrive monthly by our direct steamers

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

2, Canton Road

Telephone 432

## MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



TAKE THE BEDROOM—

## MONKEY BRAND

is always at home there. The Bedroom paint looks like new when cleaned with Monkey Brand—the brassware shines—the gassware sparkles—the chinaware looks its best.

Monkey Brand is a clean, wholesome cleanser and polisher. It is non-greasy, easy to use and most economical in use. It will do almost anything in the nature of household cleaning, from polishing a bedroom candlestick to scrubbing a kitchen dresser. Monkey Brand cleans home from attic to basement.

MAKES

COPPER LIKE GOLD—  
TIN LIKE SILVER—  
PAINT LIKE NEW.

WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LTD.

Agents, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd., 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## JUST RECEIVED

Chase and Baker's 88 Notes Player Pianos

PLAYER PIANO PERFECTION

The Only Player Piano which is Sensitive in Accentuation.

CHASE & BAKER PLAYER PIANO

Fitted with PATENT RHOMBOID TRACKER

and TRANSPOSING BAR.

Double VENEERED CASE.

SPECIALLY MADE for Tropical Climate.

700 LATEST 88 NOTES MUSIC ROLLS to Select.

Save Retail Profit by buying direct from us.

Inspection cordially invited. Catalogue on request.

MARQUES, CHANG & PEREIRA CO.

No. 128A, Szechuen Road.

Sole Agents for China and Japan.

Buy your Paint by the Year  
Not by the Gallon.

## 100 Per Cent Efficient Paint

For all Purposes

Quantity . . . Equal  
Quality . . . . . Better  
Prices . . . . . Lower

Made by

Tropical Paint & Oil Co.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Carried in Stock by

Marques, Chang & Pereira Co.

128A Szechuen Road

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

## THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES

Copenhagen—Denmark

THE MODEL BREWERY OF EUROPE

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE

Purveyors to the Danish Court and the English Parliament

SOLE IMPORTERS

East Asiatic Company, Ltd.

2, Canton Road.

Telephone 432.

## WALK-OVER Supremacy



The proof of the fit, style and service of Walk-Over shoes is in the wearing. Walk-Over models are exclusive; Walk-Over workmanship and materials a guarantee of "full value received." Come in try on a pair and see how fine Walk-Over shoes feel, fit and fascinate.

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17, Nanking Road.

"Phoenix" Hosiery.





## Queries On The War

### Religion of Royal Families

G. M. Stewart—What is the religion of the Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, and the other royal families of Europe?

The reigning house of Hohenzollern (the family of the German Emperor) is Protestant. Evangelical; the non-reigning house of Hohenzollern is Roman Catholic. The reigning line of Hapsburg-Lorraine in Austria-Hungary is Roman Catholic. The royal family of England is Protestant, the Anglican Church being the established church in that country. The Spanish Bourbons and the Italian House of Savoy are Roman Catholic, the reigning houses of the Scandinavian countries Lutheran, the Netherlands house of Nassau, members of the Reformed Church. The Russian Romanoffs and the reigning house of Serbia belong to the Orthodox Eastern Church, and the royal family of Greece is listed in the Almanach de Gotha as "Greek Orthodox."

### Religious Statistics

G. M. Stewart—The approximate number of Roman Catholics and Protestants in the principal countries of Europe at the beginning of the present century was as follows: The United Kingdom—Protestants, 36,400,000; Catholics, 5,000,000. France—Protestants, 700,000; Catholics, 38,100,000. Germany—Protestants, 35,400,000; Catholics, 20,300,000. Austria-Hungary—Protestants, 4,300,000; Catholics, 35,000,000. Italy—Protestants, 100,000; Catholics, 32,400,000. Spain—Protestants, 8,000; Catholics, 18,600,000. Russia—Protestants, 4,000,000; Catholics, 12,100,000. The Catholic figures do not, of course, include members of the Greek Catholic Church which is the church of the greater part of the Russian population.

### The American Ambulance in Paris

E. B. B.—The American Ambulance, or military hospital, at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, was established very soon after the outbreak of war. The only building available at the time was an unfinished edifice intended for a school; and numbers of young Americans—students at the Beaux Arts, and others—set to work themselves, in the absence of workmen, and completed the building for use as a hospital. American doctors and students also constructed emergency bodies for motor ambulances. The hospital has been financed by Americans, and maintained by American doctors and nurses. It was, of course, hurriedly established to meet an emergency, but has in the past year been placed upon a more permanent and systematic basis. The American Ambulance has regular accommodations for 575 persons. Its American representatives are J. P. Morgan and Co., 23, Wall Street.

### 'Facial Surgery' in the War

C. D. Richards—The department of plastic facial surgery of the American Ambulance in Paris, concerning which you inquire, has been established to treat wounds of the face and jaw and in so far as possible to do away with the mutilations and distortions that would result if such wounds were merely allowed to heal. The department is under the management of Drs. Hayes and Davenport. The French Government has lately given the hospital the use of between three and four hundred beds for these facial patients. Briefly, the surgeons may be said to "rebuild" the faces and jaws of the mutilated soldiers.

### Neutrality and The Hague

B. E. W.—The Hague Convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral nations on land, which covers your inquiries concerning the powers

of belligerents on neutral soil, provides that:

"The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.

"Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power. Belligerents are likewise forbidden to erect on the territory of a neutral power a wireless telegraph station or other apparatus for the purpose of communicating with belligerent forces on land or sea, use any installation of this kind established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral power for purely military purposes and which has not been opened for the service of public messages; corps of combatants cannot be formed nor recruiting agencies opened on the territory of a neutral power to assist the belligerents; a neutral power must not allow any of the acts referred to in the last two sentences to occur on its territory. It is not called upon to punish acts in violation of its neutrality unless the said acts have been committed on its own territory.

"The responsibility of the neutral power is not engaged by the facts of persons crossing the frontier separately to offer their services to one of the belligerents.

"A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport on behalf of one or other of the belligerents of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or fleet.

"A neutral power is not called upon to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of the belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables or of wireless telegraphy apparatus belonging to it or to companies or private individuals.

"Every measure of restriction or prohibition taken by a neutral power in regard to the matters referred to in the last two paragraphs must be impartially applied by it to both belligerents.

"The fact of a neutral power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act.

The above provisions from the entire chapter on "The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers" in the "Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land" in The Hague Conference of 1907. The other chapters of the convention deal with the internment of belligerents and the tending of wounded in neutral territory, neutral persons, and railway material. You mention possible "military activities of belligerents on neutral territory." As you see, the

neutral power is forbidden to allow such acts to take place on its territory.

### English Diplomatic Notes

M. R.—Please tell me whether, in replying to one of our notes protesting against the restriction by England of our commerce, England said that changed conditions changed the application of international law, or words to that effect?

In the British note of July 28, 1915, answering the American communication of March 30, Sir Edward Grey made use of the following sentences: "It seems, accordingly, that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending through enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

"To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority, it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances.

"What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based."

### 'Pacifist' and 'Pacifist'

Robert L. Smith calls our attention to the fact that, while neither "pacifist" nor "pacifist" appears in the Century Dictionary proper, the latest supplement to the dictionary lists the latter word. "J. F. C." writes that in a recent small edition of the Standard Dictionary, known as the "Desk Standard Dictionary," the word "pacifist," which is not in the large Standard Dictionary itself, appears.

### The Dardanelles

Miss M. V. F.—The present name of Dardanelles was given to the ancient Hellespont from the two castles that protect the narrowest part of the strait, and that themselves preserve the name of the famous City of Dardanus in the ancient Troad. The name of "Dardanelles" is briefly referred to as having been derived from the name of the City of Dardanus, but the Encyclopaedia Britannica states that it is the twin castles for which the strait is actually named.

### Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai  
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

\$3.00

\$3.00

For  
**CLEAN CARS**  
'Phone 4257

For  
**COURTEOUS  
SERVICE**  
'Phone 4257

For  
**CAREFUL  
DRIVERS**  
'Phone 4257

**\$3.00 per hour**  
Minimum \$1.00  
**TELEPHONE 4257**

Get a  
**COUPON BOOK  
AND SAVE  
5%**

**MARKT GARAGE**  
89-91 Rue Montauban

\$3.00

\$3.00

**Newly Opened  
Russian  
Provision Store**  
Fresh Russian Provisions  
and all kinds of Russian  
Liquors and Vodka at  
Moderate Prices  
**G. GOTKIN**  
918, Broadway

Bananas . . . lb.	\$0.06	Apples . . . lb.	0.15
Celery . . . Bunch	0.10	Shell Almonds . .	0.70
Peanuts . . . lb.	0.12	Chestnuts . . .	0.15
Walnuts . . .	0.20	Table Raisins . .	0.40
Oranges . . . lb.	0.06-10	Pears . . .	0.15
Mandarins . . lb.	0.08-12	Vegetables in Season	
Pumeloos . each	0.15-20		

## M. Krippendorff

42, Nanking Road. 'Phone No. 2888

## Groceries and Sundries

Butter, Daisy . . . pkt.	\$1.25
„ Sibico . . . tin.	1.20
„ Daily fresh . . . pkt.	0.95
„ Golden Churn 1 lb.	0.90
Vanilla, Stick . . .	0.20
„ Sugar . . . pkt.	0.20
„ Essence bot.	0.50 0.35
Lemon Essence . . .	0.50 0.35
„ Crystals . . . pkt.	0.20
Almond Essence . . . bot.	0.35
Essence of Roses . . .	0.25
Mustard powder . . . bot.	0.35
„ seeds . . . lb.	0.50
Maggi Extract . . .	1.00 0.65
Bouillon Cubes . . . doz.	0.60
Semolina . . . pkt.	0.65
Milk-Natural, Condensed, Cream	
Heinz Mustard Dressing . .	0.50
„ Mandalay Sauce . . .	0.55
Sweet Mixed Pickles . . . bot.	0.55
Limes in Oil . . .	0.60
Chow Chow Pickles . . .	0.60
C. & B. Oriental Pickles . .	0.80
Chili Sauce . . . bot.	\$0.90 0.60
Anchovy Sauce . . . bot.	0.55
Table Salt . . .	0.40
Dill Pickles . . . bot.	0.65
Salt Herring . . . ea.	0.25

Cream Cheese . . . ea.	\$0.25
Curry Powder . . . bot.	0.30
„ Paste . . .	0.60
„ Rice . . . lb.	0.06
Mango Chutney . . . bot.	1.00
„ Stuffed . . .	0.60
Bombay Duck . . . tin.	1.00
Tamarind Hilsa Roe . . . bot.	1.20
„ Fish . . .	1.20
Caraway Seeds . . . lb.	0.80
Salad Oil . . . qts.	1.20
„ Oil C. & B. . . pts.	0.95
Celery Salt . . .	0.35
Baking Powder . . . tin	0.45
Quaker Oats . . .	0.50
Dried Green Peas . . . lb.	0.25
Yellow Peas . . . lb.	0.25
Dried Lima Beans . . .	0.25
„ Currants . . .	0.40
„ Sultanas . . .	0.40
„ Prunes, Apples . . .	0.35
Pearl Barley . . .	0.20
Ground Pepper . . . bot.	0.40
Whole . . . lb.	0.60
Dill seeds . . .	0.60
Cloves . . .	0.80
Bay Leaves . . .	0.60
Cinnamon Stick . . .	0.10
„ Ground . . . tin.	0.25

## Fresh Sausages

Breakfast . . . lb.	\$0.30
Brawn . . .	0.60
Brunswick Sausage . . .	0.70
Boiled Ham . . .	0.80
Breakfast Bacon . . .	0.50
Tongue Sausage . . .	0.60
Frankfort Sausage . . . pair	0.15
Liver Sausage . . . lb.	0.60

## Canned Goods

Frankfort Sausage . . . tin.	\$0.60
„ „ Libby . . .	0.85
Vienna . . .	0.60
Sauerkraut and Sausage . .	0.60
„ . . .	0.50
Eels in Jelly . . .	0.80
Rolled Herrings, Pickled . .	0.70
Mixed Pickles . . .	0.45
Gherkins . . .	0.45
Breakfast Bacon . . .	0.60
Corned Beef . . .	0.50
Herrings in Jelly . . .	0.60
Lard, Prepared . . .	0.50
Fried Turkey . . .	0.85

## Fresh Bread Daily

White, Brown, 12 lbs.  
Graham, Black,  
French, Rye. For \$1.00

**MUSTARD & CO'S**

上海老晉隆洋行



馬蹄牌祛疫藥水

**DISINFECTING  
LUID.**

Non-corrosive. Non-poisonous.

A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer.

A Strong and Reliable Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria and other Diseases.

Supplied in 1 and 1/2 gallon tins. Also in 40 gallon casks.

**MUSTARD & CO.**

Distributors

22, Museum Road, Shanghai

Telephone 5491



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 1, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.00
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver .....	—
Copper Cash .....	per tael 1918

Sovereigns:  
buying rate, @ 2-9 1/2 Tls. 7.14  
Exch. @ 728—Mex. \$ 9.80  
Peking Bar .....

Native Interest .....

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver .....

Bank rate of discount:—  
3 m-s. .... %  
4 m-s. .... %  
6 m-s. .... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.  
Ex. Paris on London .....

Exchange Closing Quotations  
London .....

Banks' Buying Rates  
London .....

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE  
FOR MARCH

Rates of Exchange  
Bank of China  
(Shanghai Branch)

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, March 31.—Today's rubber prices are:—  
Plantation, First Latex.  
Spot: 3s 5 1/2 d. to 3s 4 1/2 d. Paid.  
July to December delivery: 3s 3 1/2 d. to 3s 3 1/4 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Dull with a lack of demand.  
Last Quotation, London, March—30.  
Spot: 3s 6 d. to 3s 5 1/2 d. Paid.  
July to December delivery 3s 4 d. Nominal Value.  
Tendency of market: Easier.

## COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service  
London, March 31.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—  
Consols 2 1/4 % for a-c 157 1/4.  
Cheques on London  
at Paris .....

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 1, 1916.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1913 Tls. 101.00  
Shanghai Dock Tls. 73.00  
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.40  
Anglo Javay Tls. 15.00  
Butes Tls. 2.25  
Gulas "B" Tls. 12.75  
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.00  
Kroewoeks Tls. 22.50  
Taiping Tls. 3.70  
Zhangbes Tls. 8.75

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 1, 1916.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official  
Gulas Tls. 12.50 cash.  
Consolidated Tls. 5.12 1/2 cash  
Consolidated Tls. 5.25 April.  
Dominions Tls. 18.50 cash.  
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.10 cash  
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.25 April  
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.40 April  
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.10 cash  
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.30 cash.  
Anglo Javay Tls. 15.30 April.  
Anglo Javay Tls. 15.60 May.  
Butes Tls. 2.25 cash.  
Shai Kiebangs Tls. 1.55 cash.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.  
J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.  
Secretaries and General Managers,  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

—is—  
A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE  
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87  
Assurances in force ..... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

## The Venus Fire &amp; Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND  
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi  
Head Office: Shanghai

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE  
Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Beechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.  
Lo Suw, Yee Tsu-chun, Manager.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.  
FRAZAR & Co.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Klang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Foonchow Manila Taiping  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... 48,000,000.00

Securities et Agences:  
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Pondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:  
(IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.)

(IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.)

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:  
JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:  
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000  
..... \$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Lyons Shanghai  
Canton London Sourabaya  
Colombo Malacca Tientsin  
Foonchow Manila Tsingtau  
Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama  
Hioho New York

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000  
Kope. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.  
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:  
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.  
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay Hallan Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok  
Cherof Nicolayowsk Yokohama  
Dalny (Dalren) o-a

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.  
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange. Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES  
J. JEZIERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.  
Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.  
All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:  
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$4,210,000  
..... U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents  
All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.  
1-A. Kiukiang Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 % per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC  
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai  
BANKERS:  
IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.  
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 43,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 20,400,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Antungshin London Port Arthur  
Bombay Liaoang S. Francisco  
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
Changchun Lyons Siamfu  
Dalny Mukden Tientsin  
Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama  
Harbin Newchwang Tokyo  
Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
Hiohulu Osaka  
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.  
March 10, 1916.

## The Mercanti's Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Bankers:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.  
7, Nanjing Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)  
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)  
Reserve Fund—  
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £768,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM  
Head Agency: BATAVIA  
Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta  
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Babel  
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi  
Djember Penang Tegal  
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong  
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap  
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden  
Makassar Singapore Soerabaya  
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914.  
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking  
Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00  
Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00  
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00  
Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:  
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pek, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:  
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:  
Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
Bangkok Malta Somarong  
Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya  
Bombay Moscow Sydney  
Calcutta New York Tokyo  
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
Hongkong Padang Wellington  
Hiohulu Paris Yokohama  
London Rangoon  
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 2 1/2 % per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 % per annum on the daily balance of over Tels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.  
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.  
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dalren, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foonchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungting Tels 10,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:  
For 3 months at 3 % per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 % per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. & S. B.	\$775 S.
Chartered	\$250.
Russo-Asiatic	2 1/2 B.
Cathay, ordy.	2 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6 1/2 S.
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	\$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	\$1010
Yangtze	\$305.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$168 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$420.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	98s. Sa.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2.
Oriental Cons.	\$75. 60
Philippine	Tls. 3.5.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 1/2.
Tls. 73 B.	
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Hongkong Wharf	\$71 1/2.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 102 1/2.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
International	Tls. 72 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 70 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 41.
Soy Chee	Tls. 91 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 14 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German Br'y	\$95 N.
Butler Tire	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 146 B.
Green Island	\$10.40 B.
Langkate	Tls. 37 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holtz	\$18 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7 B.
Weeks	\$19.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.40 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 48 B.
Batu Anam	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.10 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 B.
Dominton	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 S.
Kapala	Tls. 28 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 15.10 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 20 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 7 1/2.
Permata	Tls. 1.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.40 B.
Semagaga	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Seekee	Tls. 2.30 B.
Semambu	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Sensawang	Tls. 1.52 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 2.55 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 B.
Sungala	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 3.70 B.
Taipang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 24.
Tebong	Tls. 2.60
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 95 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 90 1/2.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 260 B.
Shai Waterworks	
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales B. Buyers	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J. K. Road  
Telephone No. 398

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for March 31 was 146 tons. The output for the month of March was 4,894 tons net."

## Piece Goods and Yam

Messrs. Ilbert &amp; Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:

The uneasy feeling as reported last week, still continues, owing to the uncertain attitude of the South vis-à-vis political affairs in Peking, orders from the country being mostly withheld for the time being. Cargo for Szechuen lying at Ichang awaiting transport, now amounts to considerably over four million taels' worth, and there are some three million taels in cash here of Szechuen money awaiting investment, but which will remain uninvested so long as the congestion up river continues. The only two steamers that ply up and down the gorges above Ichang have met with accidents in transporting troops, and practically all the native cargo boats are being commandeered for that purpose. The markets of the lower Yangtze delta have also been discouraged from purchases by the rise in exchange, and in fact most outlets have added their note of gloom to the situation by sitting like a row of crows on the fence.

**Piece Goods**  
Grey Shirtings 8 1/2 lbs.—A few small parcels have been taken for the Northern markets at about a mace a piece below last prices, particulars being Red Soldier at Tls. 3.65, Silver Soldier at Tls. 3.60, and Phoenix and Moon at Tls. 3.00. Auction prices declined 5 candareens to one mace.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—The auction prices sold at a few candareens lower in most cases.  
9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Business has been done at about two mace per piece below last prices for Hankow in small quantities of the following: Silver Soldier at Tls. 4.15, Red Horse at Tls. 4.10, Bamboo at Tls. 4.05, Blue Soldier at Tls. 4.00, and Phoenix and Moon at Tls. 3.95. Auctions easier all round.  
12-lbs. 36 inch.—Market very quiet, there being only one sale to report in Soldier at Tls. 5.40, while the auction chops declined over a mace a piece on the whole.

White Shirtings.—Lower prices have also been accepted for these, there being practically no business beyond small purchases for local consumption. Sales are returned in Small Dog at Tls. 7.00, Large Dog at Tls. 6.55 and Red Cock at Tls. 5.00. In Bleached T-Cloths a sale of Three Bees is reported at Tls. 5.15 for the north. Auctions weak especially for best qualities.

Drills and Sheetings.—We have nothing to report in this section this week.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—In the private market prices remain steady in the absence of business, except for low quality Fast Blacks which have changed hands at reductions of a few mace a piece on last prices. The tone of all auction goods was weak.

**Cotton and Yarn**  
Cotton.—An easier tone for the local staple has prevailed during the week, and quotations are rather lower in consequence. Market closes quiet. Tungchow is quoted at Tls. 25.20 to Tls. 25.50, Tai Chong at Tls. 24.40, Tls. 12 S. Four Chop at Tls. 23.60, Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.50, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 23.20 to Tls. 23.40.

According to Reuter's cables the Liverpool quotations are as follows: Midding American at 7.82d, Egyptian at 10.94d, and Bengals at 5.75d, per lb.

Local Yarn.—We have no sales to report this week, our market being very quiet.

Indian Yarn.—Business has continued on practically the same scale as last week but at a reduction of about Tls. 2.00 per bale in price, sales being as follows:—  
No. 10s. 300 Bales Sorab at Tls. 31.75.  
No. 12s. 200 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 32.75, 700 Bales Herold Office at Tls. 32.00, 100 Bales Kohinoor at Tls. 32.00 and 75 Bales Union Vithaladass at Tls. 32.00.

No. 20s. 50 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 35.50 and 300 Bales Howard and Bullough at Tls. 35.50.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

London, March 31.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

Standard Copper G. M. B.	f. o. b.	116 0 0
American Electrolytic 99		136 0 0
90% Copper f. o. b.		35 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.		20 24
Tinplates, L. C. W. 20-24		112 Sheet per
Case tin lined Cases		without Hoops f. o. b.
Wales		0 32 0
Standard Tin (Cash)		199 10 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)		193 10 0

## LANGKAT RUBBER OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of rubber for March was 36,961 lbs. net."

## Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. writes as follows in their weekly market report:—

White Silk.—The market is very quiet but Silkmen are unwilling to entertain concessions in spite of advance in exchange.  
Tastee New Style.—Green Eagle, 1 and 2, Tls. 750 av. Gold Eagle and Skein Ex. 1, Tls. 745 av.  
Tussah Filatures, 8000—Steady, with some enquiry below last rates paid.

**Export Season**

	White	Yellow	Total
1915-1916	bales	bales	bales
From 1st June to date	23,420	12,520	35,940
Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 80 cent Bales			
1914-1915	10,386	13,532	23,918
1915-1914	26,589	17,794	44,383
1915-16			
in piculs			

Settlements for Europe, etc.,  
White silk ..... 11,700  
Settlements for Europe, etc.,  
Yellow Silk ..... 13,000  
Settlements for America,  
White Silk ..... 12,000

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 500  
Yellow Silk 1,500

Visible Supply for season to date ..... 38,700

Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk. 500

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of March, 1916, and for 3 months ended March 31, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

	March, 1916	March, 1915
Gross Receipts	\$121,816.67	\$107,813.85
Loss by currency depreciation	32,466.30	29,277.03
Effective Receipts	\$88,850.37	\$78,536.82

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation ..... 28.42 28.87  
Car miles run ..... 304,239 275,873  
Passengers carried ..... 5,370,868 4,703,618

3 months 3 months  
ended March ended March  
31st, 1916 31st, 1915

Gross receipts	\$353,507.05	\$310,130.76
Loss by currency depreciation	92,017.75	82,262.89
Effective receipts	\$261,489.30	\$227,867.87

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation ..... 27.65 28.32  
Car miles run ..... 867,734 792,105  
Passengers carried ..... 15,585,418 13,581,447

## Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

## Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.

## Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.

## Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

## Walter Dunn &amp; Co.

A133, Szechuen Road,

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Provision Prices  
in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 28, 1916.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25

## Fish

Bream	per lb.	15-16
Cod	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	30-40
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	14-16
Salmon	"	18-20
Shall	"	20-25
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	20-25

## Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	80-100
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	\$1.00-1.20
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	none

## Fruit

Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	10-15
Lichees	per lb.	none

Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peelboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-15

## Vegetables

Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	11-13
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-18
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.50-3.00
Parasnis	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-3

## Grain and Flour

Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.60

## Milk

Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

## Fodder

Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00
Bran	"	\$2.00

## Fuel

House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00

E. KILNER.

## The Enggor (Perak) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the above Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the 25th March, 1916, inviting subscriptions at par for

70,000 Shares of One Tael each.

The said prospectus, amongst other things, states as follows:—

The list will be opened on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1916, and closed on the 15th April, 1916.

The Company is being formed to acquire the Karai Estate situated at Enggor, F.M.S., and to develop and work the same as a Rubber Plantation.

CAPITAL. Sh. Tls. 250,000 divided into 250,000 shares of One Tael each, of which there are now being issued 70,000 shares of One Tael each payable in full on application, 180,000 shares having been applied for privately.

## DIRECTORS:—

Edmund W. Noel, Esq.

Alex. Samson, Esq.

Colin H. Rutherford, Esq.

## BANKERS:—

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, SECRETARIES & GENERAL MANAGERS

Messrs. Geddes &amp; Co., Ltd.,

5, Peking Road,

Shanghai.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the Public to subscribe for shares. Applications can only be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 5, Peking Road, Shanghai, or from the Company's Bankers.

9205

## AMUSEMENTS

## THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for March 31st, April 1st and 2nd.

## TONIGHT!

"The Beloved Vagabond"

A Pathe-colored Gold Rooster Play adapted from the famous book of William J. Locke. In Four Parts.

## PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War Incidents

French Camp at Zellenlik, near Salonica

"THE GIRL TELEGRAPHER'S PERIL"

Hazards of Helen Railroad Series.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
<b>FOR AMERICA AND CANADA</b>						
Apr. 4	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
10	6.00	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
13	..	New York	Netherby Hall	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
23	6.00	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Harri	N. Y. K.
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Fogo	A. T. Co.
10	..	Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Abemethy	Dollar Co.
10	..	San Francisco etc.	Beasie Dollar	Jap.	Noma	Y. K.
21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Br.	Doddwell
30	..	San Francisco	Florida	Jap.	Nagayasu	N. Y. K.
June 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Shinohe	N. Y. K.
13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.
16	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 4	noon	Nagasaki Moji	Hakuni Maru	Jap.	Kaw-i	N. Y. K.
5	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Namsang	Jap.	Gilroy	N. Y. K.
6	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Foltava	Jap.	Bellet	Sas. V. F.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
12	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
23	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porihos	Jap.	Laurial	Cie M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 2	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machon	Br.	Sevan	F. & S.
3	9.30	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
3	9.30	Marseilles, London	Wells	Br.	Talbot	F. & O.
3	..	Australia Ports	Empire	Br.	Smith	Gibb L. Co.
7	D.L.	London via Cape	Telesia	Br.	Seale	B. & S.
17	..	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
19	10.30	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
25	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelons	Br.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
30	8.30	London via Cape	Birano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	..	Marseilles, London	Namar	Br.	Farwood	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Koon	Cie M. M.
4	..	London via Cape	Katani Maru	Jap.	Koon	Cie M. M.
10	..	Marseilles	Fortinos	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.
10	..	London via Ports	Glenelg	Br.	Wanley	P. & O.
12	..	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Mages	Cie M. M.
24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Br.	Hea'ington	P. & O.
29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Vallat	Cie M. M.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Br.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.
21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Br.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 2	A.M.	Poochow	Haan	Chi.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
3	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
4	11.00	Amoy	Tamoi	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
4	11.00	Hohow	Bohow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
4	11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Sh'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwoongang	Jap.	Richard	J. M. & Co.
6	12.30	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatan	N. Y. K.
6	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	Thompson	C. M. S. S. Co.
6	noon	Wuhu, Canton	Sumas	Br.	Mackdonald	B. & S.
8	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A. T. Co.
13	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 2	A.M.	Chetoo, Tientsin	Hainming	Chi.	Mackenzie	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	A.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	Balces	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	noon	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
2	0.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Shantien	Jap.	N'combe	B. & S.
4	3.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Keelung Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
4	3.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Tungchow	Jap.	Bennett	B. & S.
5	11.00	Antung	Chakki Maru	Jap.	atoh	B. & S.
5	11.00	Newchwang	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
7	1.30	Dahly	Kwangsue	Br.	Yajima	S. M. & E.
7	P.M.	Vladivostok	Kobe Maru	Br.	Heikel	R. V. F.
8	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
16	P.M.	Vladivostok	Gleniffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Malcolm	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	M.N.	do	Shanghai M.	Jap.	Hoojo	N. Y. K.
3	M.N.	do	Luohai	Chi.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	Milligan	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	M.N.	do	Shanghai	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Shanghai	Br.	Richard	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Shanghai Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	Owen	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangyung M.	Jap.	Scott	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Shanghai	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.
6	M.N.	do	Tschi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
6	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Lindstrom	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	M.N.	do	Tschi Maru	Jap.	Ikedo	N. Y. K.
7	M.N.	do	Tschi Maru	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Tschi Maru	Br.	Fraser	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Tschi Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. Y. K.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr. 1	Ningpo	Kiangfoo	2012	Chi.	Glen	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr. 1	Chetoo	Hainming	1428	Chi.	Mackenzie	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr. 1	Japan	Helwa Maru	1484	Jap.	Toyama	M. B. K.	
Apr. 1	Japan	Malin	6264	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.	
Apr. 1	Chetoo	Koonshing	1832	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.	
Apr. 1	Hongkong	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr. 1	Amoy	Feiching	1680	Chi.	Balces	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr. 1	C'wangto	Atsuta Maru	5284	Jap.	Oodera	K. M. A.	
Apr. 1	C'wangto	Denbigh Hall	3111	Br.	Hay	N. Y. K.	
Apr. 1	Takao	Koonshing Maru	1848	Jap.	Narashahi	N. Y. K.	
Apr. 1	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr. 1	Chetoo	Tungchow	1268	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr. 1	Hankow	Luohai	1735	Jap.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr. 1	Japan	Sakura Maru	1424	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr. 1	Japan	Anjo Maru	1848	Jap.	Taniyama	F. Co.	
Apr. 1	Dairen	Dainigensan M.	1140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	
Apr. 1	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1967	Jap.	Takashita	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr. 1	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Miller	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 1	Japan	Omi Maru	2221	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
1	Hankow, etc.	Luohai	1735	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
1	Hankow, etc.	Foyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
1	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	3867	Chi.	Taylor	J. M. & Co.
1	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	Purshaw	B. & S.
1	Swatow	Yohchow	1290	Br.	Somme	B. & S.
1	Tientsin, Dairen	Nitaka Maru	1648	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. Y. K.
1	Ningpo	Kiangfoo	2012	Chi.	Glen	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 1	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N. Y. K.
1	Hongkong, Canton	Luohai	1735	Br.	Davies	B. & S.
1	Chetoo, Newchwang	Feiching	380	Chi.	Balces	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	Chetoo, Tientsin	Hainming	1956	Br.	Mackenzie	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B. N. B.	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Chinatsu	Am. cru.	3218	17	312	Fewel
P. & O. B.	Feb. 18	Cruiser	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P. & O. B.	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am. g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
Y. T. P. D. W.	Mar. 21	Cruiser	Samaz	Am. g-b.	200	2	30	King

Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron—U.S.S. Brooklyn.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Sicawei Weather Report

31.—The depression of Kiangsi; has crossed Fukien and put to sea, moving towards the Loochoos. Fog and drizzle with northerly gusts experienced on the Northern coast and at the mouth of the Yangtze.

Barometer still reading low in the Western and central districts.

April 1.—Overcast, damp, gloomy weather. Breezes abating but still keeping to North.

## Meteorological Readings

Saturday, April 1, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	763.23	765.67
" " " "	80.65	80.14
Variation a m. for 24 h.	-1.18	-0.50
Variation a m. for 12 h.	-7.01	-4.92
Direction	N	N
Wind	14.3	17
Miles per hour	14.3	17
Temperature: C.	82	84
" F.	98	98
Humidity: %	98	98
Cloudiness: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Kiang Maru, Capt. T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Sunday, April 2, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Kiang Hsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Taichang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, April 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haeen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The str. Feichan, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on the 3rd. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K.'s s.s. Hakuni Maru from Japan:—Mr. E. Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Capt. Ehrhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray and 2 children, Miss M. Antoine, Miss S. Katabara.

Per I. C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mrs. Broomhall, and Mrs. MacNunn.

Per C. N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mrs. Hobbs.

Per C. N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. G. Delbridge, Mr. Miller, Mr. Karrantje, and Mr. and Mrs. Lemose.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Miss McLeod, and Mr. J. E. Shoemaker.

Per C. N. s.s. Tamsui from Amoy:—Mr. O. E. Samuelson, and Mrs. Samuelson.

## Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Miss M. Jensen.

Per s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. S. A. Pintos. For Kiukiang:—Dr. R. C. Beebe.

Per s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Messrs. P. Johns and A. Rasmussen.

Per s.s. Koonshing for Tientsin:—Mr. F. Kendall.

## Launch Services

## TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

## TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. & O. s.s. Malta will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

## C. P. O. S. LTD.

## Homeward Sailings

Canada, U.S., Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan.... Apr. 7

Empress of Asia.... Apr. 21

Monteagle.... Apr. 28

Empress of Russia.... May 19

Empress of Japan.... June 3

Empress of Asia.... June 16

Monteagle.... July 1

Empress of Russia.... July 14

Empress of Japan.... July 29

Empress of Asia.... Aug. 11



# BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

## 5 1/2% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916 FOR Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.  
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.  
The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,  
Manager.  
9189

### Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 599 Nantow, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞台後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.  
Nantow.  
(南市生茂行啓)

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

THE Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 6th April, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the accounts to the 31st December, 1915, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 31st March, 1916, to the 6th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. S. JACKSON,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1916.

## THE CATHAY LACE Co. 19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

**Silks, Hand-made Laces  
and  
Embroideries.**

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.  
Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

### NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers

## CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

The Rev. C. E. Darwent's  
Telephone Number has been  
changed from 1078 to  
**674**

9240-M-31-A-2

**Naamlooze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE MCBAIN,**  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

## NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round. The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.  
**TUNG SHI-KUNG,**  
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

## The Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th March to the 5th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Board,  
**ILBERT & Co., Ltd.,**  
Local Secretaries.

9096

## The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED  
GOODS TO SELL  
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls  
on Request.

**CHESTER, COWEN & Co.**  
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

## The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**R. N. TRUMAN & Co.**  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1916.

### For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Peiho" as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:—

Length over-all 99' 3"  
Beam moulded 17' 11"  
Depth moulded 12' 5"  
Working Pressure 90 lbs.  
Gross Tonnage 187.12  
C. Metres 388.05

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Under-  
signed, at 12 noon.

**WILLIAM FORBES & Co.**  
Victoria Road,  
Tientsin.

### REMOVAL NOTICE

THE undersigned have moved their offices to the ground floor of the UNION BUILDING, Canton Road.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC Co.**

### NOTICE

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all kinds done. Address 7, Sicawei Road, or Telephone West 350.

9251-A-7

## The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....  
Clerks.....  
Typists.....  
Overseers.....  
Stenographers.....  
Watchmen.....  
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

**R. B. WOOD,**

Secretary

## Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreign nurse for infant, in American family, Antung. References required. Reply, stating age, health and experience, to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

9271-A-11

HELP WANTED, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

### EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS IN FRENCH conversation by French lady. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

9281

MANDARIN LESSONS given by experienced Chinese teacher. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

9282-A-2

A YOUNG lady, with knowledge of Chinese, would like to teach a few pupils (beginners) for English. For particulars, apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

9257-A-1-2-4-5

MANDOLIN LESSONS wanted by a lady, state terms to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

9247-A-2

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by two Englishmen, two unfurnished rooms, communicating, preferably with kitchen and bathroom. Central preferred. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.

9273-A-2

PEITAIHAO, July-August boarding wanted by German gentleman. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

9262-A-5

WANTED an unfurnished flat of 2 or 3 rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

9255

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"										ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"									
TIMES										TIMES									
STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coast Goods a.m.	10 Ex- press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	14 Local Express p.m.	16 Night p.m.	18 Night p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coast Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.	13 Local Express p.m.	15 Night p.m.	17 Night p.m.
Shanghai South . . . . .	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20			Zah Kou . . . . .	dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	8.10	3.50		
Sung Kiang . . . . .	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48			Hangchow . . . . .	arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	8.26	4.18		
Ka Shai . . . . .	dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50			Chang An . . . . .	dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	8.30	4.25		
Yeh Tai . . . . .	arr.		9.49	11.07	12.02	5.00	7.10			Yeh Tai . . . . .	arr.		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.46		
Ka Shai . . . . .	dep.		10.11	11.35	1.03	5.19	7.40			Ka Shai . . . . .	dep.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37		
Chang An . . . . .	arr.		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58			Chang An . . . . .	arr.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47		
Yeh Tai . . . . .	dep.		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58			Yeh Tai . . . . .	dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38		
Chang An . . . . .	arr.		9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25			Ka Shai . . . . .	arr.		10.12	11.55	3.01	5.20			
Hangchow . . . . .	dep.		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.00			Hangchow . . . . .	dep.		10.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.50		
Zah Kou . . . . .	arr.		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			Sung Kiang . . . . .	arr.		10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.52		
			11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40			Shanghai South . . . . .	arr.		11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15		

### KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU							ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO								
STATIONS		14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS		13	15	17	19	21	23
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.03	6.35	Zah Kou .....	dep.	9.10				5.10	
Ka Shai .....	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow .....	arr.	9.19				5.23	
Hangchow .....	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.58	Ka Shai .....	arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.32	7.18
Hangchow .....	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.06	Hangchow .....	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.35	
Zah Kou .....	arr.	8.21				3.40		Kon Sheng Han ...	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.38
						4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

Shanghai To Nanking—Up										Nanking To Shanghai—Down									
STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
	Fast	Local	Class	Local	Express	Local	Local	Express	Night		Fast	Local	Local	Class	Express	Local	Local	Express	Night
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	8.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00		Nanking Ferry	dep.	7.30		8.25	1.20	3.50	5.40	11.00	
Nankin	arr.	8.08	8.31	10.56	1.28	4.05	6.00			CHINFIANG	arr.	8.57		10.23	2.37	5.49	7.48		
SOOCHOW	dep.	8.51	10.30	11.58	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.10		TANYANG	dep.	9.07		10.33	2.47	5.59	7.59	1.00	
WUSIH	arr.	9.10	11.44		2.45	5.59				CHANGCHOW	arr.	9.45		11.24	3.28	6.58			
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.40	12.58		3.27	7.03	2.09			WUSIH	dep.	9.49		11.57	3.21	6.53			
TANYANG	arr.	11.40		2.05	4.15	8.07	3.14			SOOCHOW	arr.	10.47		12.45	4.09	8.09	2.23		
CHINKIANG	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.15	4.25		3.24			Nankin	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59	4.11		
NANKING	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19	5.10		3.34			SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars  
\*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

Shanghai to Woosung—Down										Woosung to Shanghai—Up									
MILES.	STATIONS.								MILES.	STATIONS.									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q		
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		
8.46	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.								6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45	8.25		
	Kiangwan .....								6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	8.34		
10.9	WOOSUNG PORTS ....arr.								6.60	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19		
	WOOSUNG PORTS ....dep.								6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25			
	Kiangwan .....								7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47			
	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.								7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55			



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from  
**THE CONCERNED**  
To sell within their Salesroom at  
No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,  
ON

Wednesday, the 5th inst.  
at 10 a.m.

## Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Bed Room Suite with Bevelled Edged Mirror, Dining Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets, Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Mounted Iron Fenders, Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc., also

Two Kodaks  
One Oliver Typewriter (nearly new)  
Three Gramophones and records.

ON VIEW NOW.

## FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS English VIOLIN, manufactured by the well-known maker BROCH. Mellow tone, excellent for concert work.

Apply to  
E. STA. MARIA,  
1st Violin, Astor House Hotel Orchestra.

## Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.

## Do You Want Timber?

We have just received a large quantity of timber from California, such as Singapore Hard Wood and Red Wood, Bangkok Teak Squares. All kinds of planks are kept in stock, especially suitable for construction work, for Dock Cos. and Building Contractors.

## For Cheapest Prices and Particulars

Apply to  
YUEN ZANG LUMBER CO.,  
1189, North Soochow Road,  
SHANGHAI

## NOTICE

MR. JAMES L. COWEN has this day severed his connection with The Methodist Publishing House and is no longer authorized to sign for the firm.

WILLIAM H. LACY,  
Manager.

March 31, 1916.

## NOTICE

FROM 1st April, 1916, the Shanghai offices of the undersigned will be situated at No. 81 Szechuen Road. Tel. 4787.

S. A. Seth,

Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.

Accountants & Auditors.  
Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

9208

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

## Business and Official Notices

## "ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer

AT ALL BARS

and

IN MOST HOMES.

It is the Beer  
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The rich, creamy "Head" that tops off each glass is your guarantee that this beer is fresh.

Most important of all  
IT IS PURE.

Brewed and bottled especially  
for and guaranteed by

GARNER, QUELCH &amp; CO.

72, Szechuen Road

## The Event of the Season!

Hill & Co's. "Grand Bazaar"  
Opens on Monday, April 3, 1916  
AT NO. 8, NANKING ROAD.  
(Opposite Lane, Crawford & Co.)

And Offers for 12 Days Only  
\$40,000 of New Goods  
For Spring and Summer

## At Pre-War Prices!!!

The goods include:  
Bed Linen: Sheet, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Counterpanes, etc.

Table Linen: Irish Linen Table Cloths and Serviettes, Superior Damask, Napkins, Tapestry Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, Tray Cloths, Duchess Sets, etc.

Curtains, Towels, etc.: Bath and Face Towels, Bath Sheets, Bath Robes, Bath Mats, Pantry Glass and Kitchen Towelling, Huckaback Towels, Swiss Lace Curtains, Curtain Material, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: Voiles, Serges, Poplins, Holland Linens, Koro, Silkine, Zephyrs, Gingham, Blousing, etc.

White Goods: Piques, Drills, Fine Ducks, Lawns, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Madapolams, Swiss Muslin, etc.

W. B. Corsets: 1916 Models, NOFORM H. and H. H. for any figure.

Hose and 3/4 Hose: In pure silk, art silk, Lisle and Cotton, any size in all leading shades.

Footwear: In Black, Tan and Patent Leathers and Canvas, in all sizes for Ladies, Gents and children.

For Men's Wear: 7 kinds of Underwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, 1,600 Neckties, Linen and Soft Collars, Braces, Belts, 1,800 pairs Socks, Panama Hats, Straw Hats, etc.

For Children: Dresses, Frocks, Pinafores, Wash Suits, Tunics, Petticoats, Coats, Robes, Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Sox, Stockings, Ribbed Vests, Straw Hats, etc.

And 100's of other useful articles on which we save you from 20 to 60 per cent.

Remember! On the principle of "Small Profits—Quick Turnover" We offer you NEW GOODS at OLD PRICES

The Bazaar is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For 12 days only!  
Commencing Monday, April 3,  
AT 8, NANKING ROAD.

## DEATH

DE GIETER: On March 31, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Leon Jean-Baptiste De Gieter, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, aged 49 years. The funeral service will take place at St. Joseph's Church this afternoon at 4.30, and all friends are invited to attend.

## The Kachien Transportation &amp; Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kachien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1916.

**Willard**  
**A Monthly Event**  
If you aren't one of the many who come to us every month for free battery inspection, you don't recognize a good thing when you see it. Get busy.  
**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
TEL. 2686  
Free inspection of any battery at any time

## ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS

(W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons—Est. 1895)

Hardware, Metals, and Sundries Merchants  
Manufacturers' Agents

New and Large Stocks of

## BOILER ZINC PLATES

Broadway  
Tel. 196 General. Tel. Address  
4368 Private. (Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai) "Zunglee, Shanghai"

## Do You Want To Sell Your Car?

There will be a Special Issue of THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday week, April 9, consisting of about 40 pages, divided into four sections—News, Sporting, Spring Fashions and Automobile. The Automobile Section will contain 16 pages, and space will be reserved in this for private advertisers who may wish to dispose of their cars.

The advertisements will be given good display, and the charge for a single column 2 1/2 inch announcement will be Mex. \$2.50.

Advertisements will be received up to and including Wednesday, the 5th prox.

## NOTICE

## The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the Government Gazette. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.

2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—

- (a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.
- (b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
- (c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—  
(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## The Shanghai Bon Marche

17 NANKING ROAD.

## CLOSING UP

## BUSINESS SALE.

This establishment will shortly be closed, therefore the whole of the stock must be cleared regardless of cost; great reductions will be made, and goods marked at less than auction prices. Come early and get the best; you will not get this opportunity again.

Sale begins on MONDAY,  
3rd April, 1916.

## Tennis Balls 1916.

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co. are shortly to receive a large stock of tennis balls.

Price \$9.00  
per doz.

No extra postage to  
Outposts. Orders  
now received.

35 NANKING ROAD,  
Tel. No. 1922.

## NOTICE

AS from January 1st, 1916, the vessels of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamship Line will be operated under the title of

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,

as Managers and Agents for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Lines, and the "Allan" Line Steamship Company, Limited.

## NOTICE

THE annual meeting of the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB will be held on Monday, April 10th, at 5 p.m., in the court room of the United States Court for China.

M. F. PERKINS,  
Hon. Actg. Secretary.

9265

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

24, JINKEE ROAD.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9264

TO LET, close to Garden Bridge, comfortable bedroom with bathroom. Telephone. Rent \$30. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

9228

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9230

LARGE well-furnished rooms with board, excellent food (cooking under personal supervision). Prices reasonable. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9211-A-4

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

## MISCELLANEOUS

STRAW HATS Remodelled, French styles. Madame G. Manikus, 22-A, North Szechuen Road. Telephone 4701.

9281-A-2

## HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9277

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9278

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9281

## Exchange and Mart

HOUSE-BOAT wanted April 8-9. Please give full particulars to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

9274-A-2

FOR SALE, lady's wardrobe trunk, in perfect condition; hangs twelve dresses; can be seen at Palace Hotel, Room 306.

9272-A-5

EXCELLENT riding pony for sale or hire. Fast trotter. Price moderate. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

9270-A-5

FOR SALE, a few Singer Sewing Machines at reasonable prices. Please call P.474, Nanking Road.

9252-A-9

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brougham, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

9253-A-7

## HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9276

TO LET, most charming, elegantly-furnished German residence for summer or earlier, Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

9229-A-2

TO LET, June 1st, six-roomed house, in French concession. Tennis court and garage. Rent Tls. 92.50; furniture if desired. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

9225-A-5

## SITUATIONS WANTED

STENO-TYPIST requires work after office hours. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

9245-A-2

EXPERT lady Shorthand-writer requires post as Stenographer. Several years' experience in office work and commercial correspondence. Reply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

9256-A-1-2

GRADUATE AMERICAN Chemist is open for engagement. Analysis of Chinese commercial products a specialty. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

9250-A-7

QUALIFIED Bookkeeper, good correspondent, seeks position. Will accept moderate salary. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

9239-A-2

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, with thirty years' experience teaching Chinese to foreigners, is open to receive two additional students after six p.m. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

9234-A-2

## LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, a brown pointer bitch, short tail, wire-haired (half-bred griffon). Will find please communicate with A. Oliveira, 22, Kiangse Road, Tel. 3404.

9241-A-2

LOST, two German sheep dogs, answer to the names Liesl and Hansl; one German pointer, answers to Shnock, in vicinity of Kiukiang Road. If found, please advise A. Quoika, Kiukiang Road.

9232-A-3

FOR SALE, a Stevens single-shot rifle, 22 cal., new, with 100 cartridges. Price \$15. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

9227-A-2

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

9886

RIFLE. French rifle for sale, in excellent condition, with case; manufacturer, de St. Etienne: price Tals 60. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

9233-A-2

Classified Advertisements  
are Continued on  
Page 11



# Shakespeare's Countenance

## Prof. Wislicenus Explains His Exhaustive Studies of the famous Becker Death Mask and the Evidences of its Authenticity

**W**HAT did Shakespeare really look like?

There are various ancient busts and pictures of him that evidently bear a resemblance to the same original, but there is such a wide divergence between them that they leave considerable doubt of his appearance.

Now, Professor Paul Wislicenus, of Berlin, has undertaken to show by very modern scientific methods, similar to those used by scientists in tracing criminals, that the so-called Becker deathmask of Shakespeare is a genuine deathmask made from the face of the poet.

Shakespeare died in 1616. Nothing was known of the deathmask until 1841, when, owing to the death of Count Francis Kesselstadt, of Mainz, it was auctioned off as part and parcel of a valuable art collection which belonged to the Count's estate. It appears that he had picked it up in England toward the end of the eighteenth century.

Apparently no one suspected at the time that the deathmask, which, a contemporary states, "received no particular attention because of its melancholy expression," perpetuated the features of the greatest literary genius of all time. As no private collector purchased it because of its displeasing expression, it passed into the possession of a dealer in curiosities and antiques, where, led by a chain of circumstances to suspect that it was Shakespeare's deathmask, Ludwig Becker finally located it after an Odyssey of many years.

It is wonderfully well preserved. There are in all thirty-six real human hairs attached to it, and they are ruddy in color. Shakespeare's hair was brown. It is a fact well known to scientists that brown as well as black hair turns red or reddish after the passing of centuries. The hair of an Egyptian princess, known to have been a brunette, had turned auburn when the body was exhumed by modern Egyptologists.

To make a deathmask the face of the deceased is thoroughly oiled and the mustache or beard is pasted down over the corners of the mouth, so that the gypsum on being removed cannot tear away pieces of flesh. A thin layer of gypsum is then poured over the face. This is allowed to harden, but must not become wholly dry. As soon as this layer is stiff enough to protect the face under it another layer of gypsum is poured over it, and when both layers are thoroughly dry they are removed. Invariably a number of hairs, from mustache, eyebrows or cheek, are torn away by the gypsum. The mould thus obtained is thoroughly dried, and into it is poured plaster of paris, that is, gypsum of a different consistency and much harder than that used for the flying mould, which must be made of more brittle material than the mask itself, as otherwise the mask would be broken along with the flying mould when the latter is destroyed.

The roots of the hair which adhere to the flying mould are seized by the plaster of paris which is poured into the flying mould, and when this is broken away from the deathmask the hairs are cut off by a razor, except at points where a hair occurs at a point of cleavage.

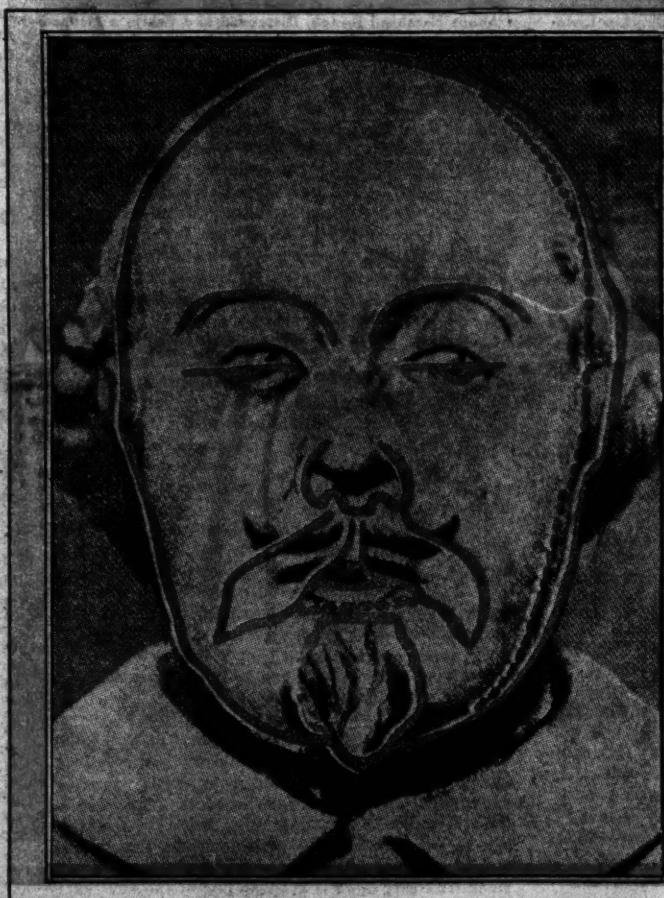
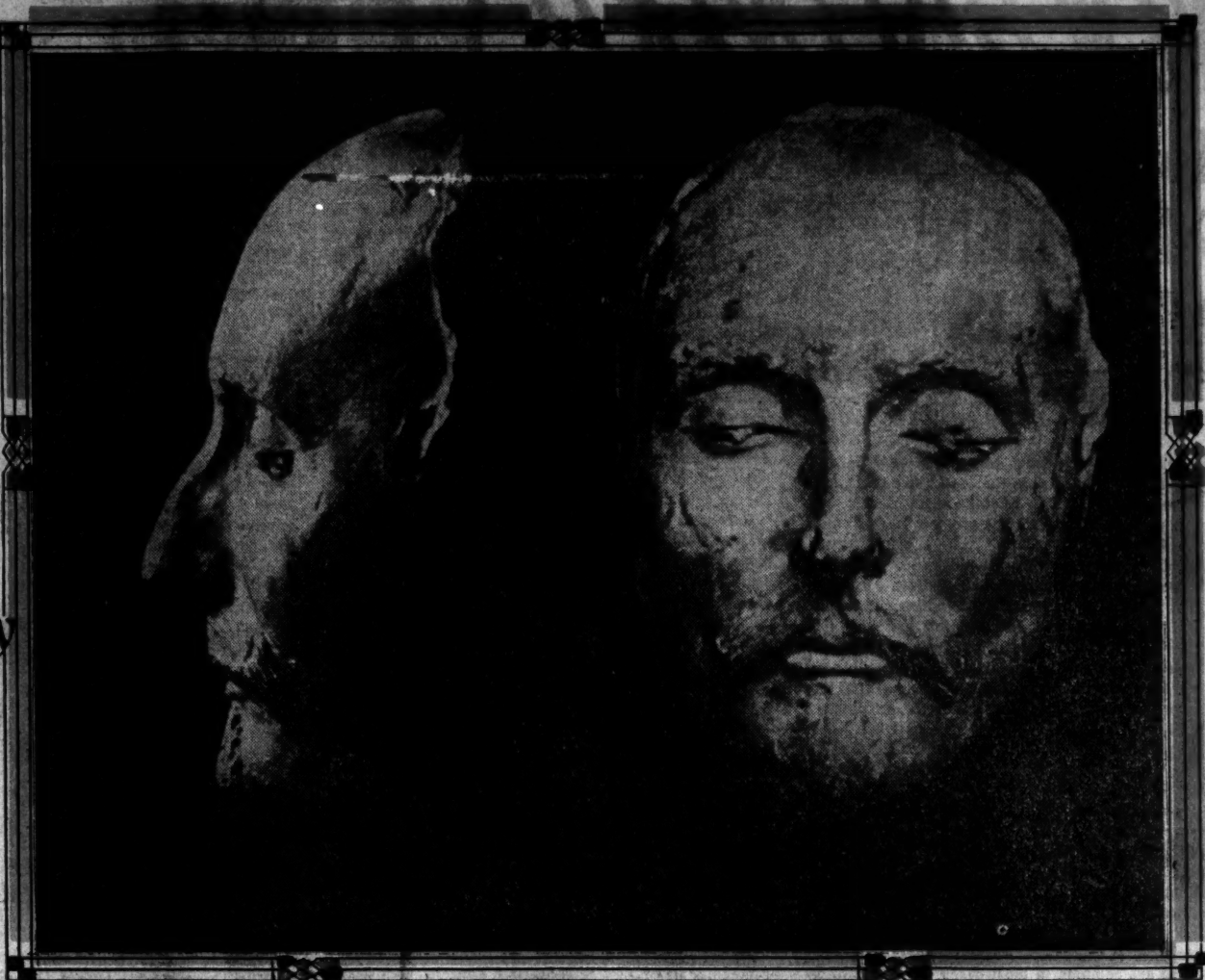
It is utterly impossible to make a flying mould without tearing away a number of hairs, and conversely it is impossible to fasten these hairs in a mask which is not a deathmask. Such a fraud would be absolutely impossible.

The best-known picture of Shakespeare is the so-called Chandos portrait

in the National Portrait Gallery of England. Sir Godfrey Kneller's portrait of the poet is very evidently a copy of the Chandos picture, and as Kneller's portrait was painted between 1691 and 1694, it becomes evident that the Chandos portrait is the earliest extant picture of the immortal poet, and probably was painted by a contemporary.

If, therefore, science can prove that the deathmask was made from the same face which is portrayed by the Chandos

The "Becker Death Mask" of Shakespeare



The Bust on Shakespeare's Tomb, with Superimposed Red Line Upon It Giving the Outline of the Death Mask



The Death Mask, with Red Line Showing How the Complete Contour of the Head Would Appear, According to Anatomical Science.

portrait, then we have strong evidence that it was the deathmask of Shakespeare.

The objection has been made that the deathmask may have been made from a man who closely resembled Shakespeare. Occasionally we read marvelous tales of men and women who have doubles. As a matter of fact, no living man or woman ever had an exact double. Even twins, who sometimes resemble each other so closely that, we are told, their parents are forced to tie the pink and blue ribbons around the arms of their babies to distinguish them, are doubles only in appearance, but not in measurements.

The Bertillon system of recognizing

criminals provides for an exact measurement of every part of the body—trunk, limbs, fingers, toes, etc.

Proceeding along similar lines in the interest of ethnology, not of criminology, the Swiss professors, His and Rutimeyer, both famous as anatomists, devised a method for measuring skulls in order to ascertain even the minutest differences. There are in all thirty-seven measurements, including length of skull, height, breadth, parietal breadth, breadth of brow, of cheek, sutures, length of occiput, etc. His made the following interesting discovery after measuring several hundred skulls. Although some of the measurements of different

skulls called, he found that in no instance did more than six measurements out of seventeen coincide.

The reason for these variations is simple enough. In the inorganic world metals and crystals grow by accretion. That is to say, new parts accrue externally. Living organisms, like animals or plants, grow through vital processes, of which this much is known: the vital force which induces growth, forces the worn-out particles to detach themselves and to be carried away as waste matter, while constant division of cellular tissue keeps the body in trim, and, until

maturity, provides for normal growth.

The divergence in the cellular tissue of different human bodies is enormously great. Take the cross cut of a nerve, enlarged twenty times. It consists of groups of nerve fibres, and is built up of a large variety of fine details. Enlarge the same nerve 220 times, and the tiniest hairlines assume large, thick proportions, each having nucleus, and the outlines assume character, showing branches and ramifications. And no two nerves of one and the same body are identical in structure and shape. All is variable, divergent, similar, but not the same.

Then, if so comparatively small a matter as a nerve cannot be duplicated in

form and shape, only in function and efficiency, is it not unthinkable that an entire skull and face should have an exact counterpart?

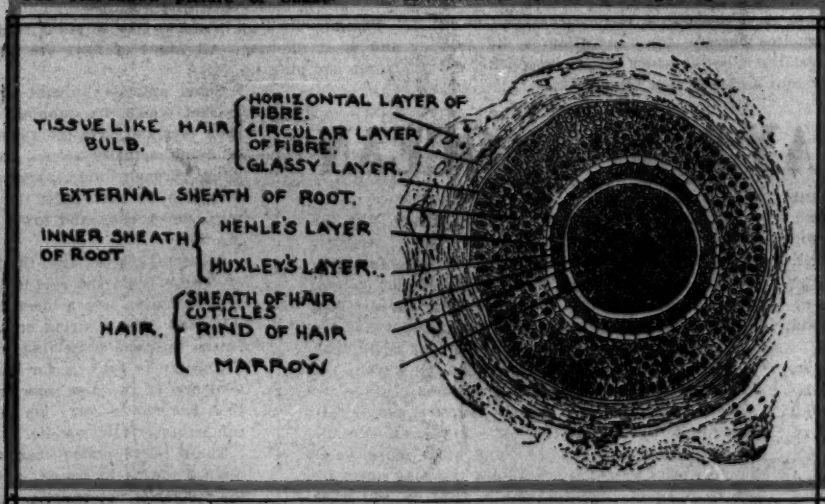
The Chandos portrait has been restored three times, that is, it was repainted three times, and scrubbed twice. Naturally the original portrait has suffered horribly through this vandalism of treatment, and now bears the appearance of a picture emanating from a spiritualistic seance. The Arundel Society of London had this shadowlike picture photographed, and if we superimpose the outlines of the deathmask upon the photograph, we will find that the difference is no larger than can be accounted for by shrinkage of flesh after death on the one hand, and imperfect perception of outline by the artist on the other.

Nor is this all. Deathmasks probably originated because they gave the sculptor who made the busts which graced the tombs of the great in olden days an opportunity to model the face of the deceased at leisure.

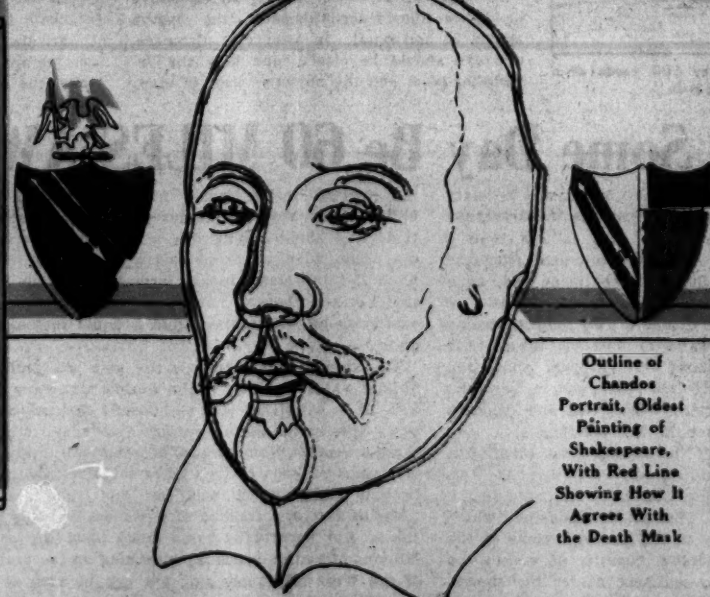
In 1874 it occurred to Mr. Page, president of the New York Academy of Design, who later painted a picture of Shakespeare, to compare the measurements of the Darmstadt deathmask and of the bust at Stratford-on-Avon. He took twenty-six measurements of the mask, and they were verified and found to be correct in 1911 by Robert Cauer. An old man in Stratford-on-Avon is still living who helped Page to make his measurements, and he tells of Page's amazement on finding how many of the measurements coincided. Unfortunately, Page made no note of those which were not the same, and in 1911 Dr. Paul Wislicenus went to Stratford for the purpose of measuring the bust. He found that the bust and deathmask are one as high as the other, and with one exception, have the same breadth measurements; also mouth, chin, temples, bridge of nose, cheek and jaw are the same.

All in all, ten measurements coincided perfectly. We must remember that Professor His's tables, which gave the result of measurements taken of hundreds of skulls, showed that in not a single instance did more than six measurements of two different faces or skulls coincide.

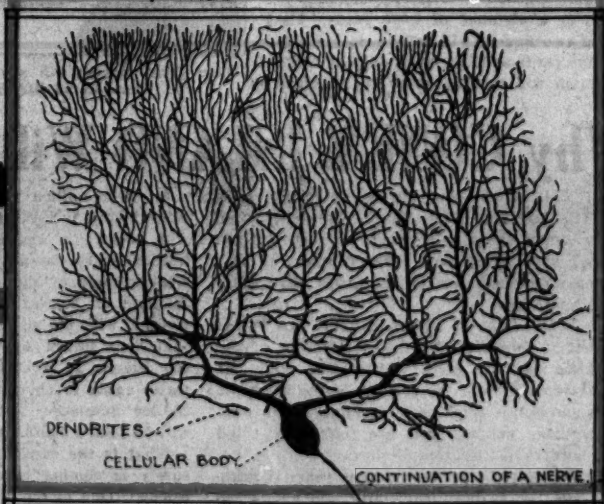
The variation in the few measurements which do not agree can easily be explained. The face of the bust seems much narrower than the face of the deathmask, because for some reason the back of the head—the dome—was abnormally lengthened by the sculptor, and the shaggy chin was evidently caused by overzeal on the part of the sculptor to cover the meagreness of the lower part of the face, which is always noticeable after death.



Section of Human Hair, Illustrating Argument That the Hairs in the Death Mask Were Shakespeare's



Outline of Chandos Portrait, Oldest Painting of Shakespeare, With Red Line Showing How It Agrees With the Death Mask



Section of a Nerve Cell, Used by Prof. Wislicenus to Show That No Two Men Could Resemble One Another as Closely as the Death Mask Resembles Shakespeare.



# NEW DISCOVERIES



# ALL OVER THE EARTH

## How You Can Tell WHEN DEATH IS NEAR

## PECULIAR SIGNS That Foreshadow the END OF LIFE in Many Different Diseases

TO all men death must come soon or late, and there is an old saying that death always comes unexpectedly. But to tell when death will surely occur is the most difficult problem in the whole art of medicine.

Physicians know that the ultimate outcome of certain diseases, such as hydrophobia, Addison's disease, cancer, etc., is death, and that death will occur within a certain more or less definite period of time; yet when they come face to face with the ordinary serious case in practice they usually find it impossible to say that the patient will die of this disease, or that he cannot recover from this illness and will die shortly. The public is frequently a better judge of this imminent danger of death than the physician, according to Professor Thomas F. Reilly, of Fordham University, in a recent address on this subject. It is quite certain that women sense the appearance of the fearful scythe-bearer much more keenly than do men. This is particularly true of the woman relative who nurses the sick one.

To point out all of the combinations wherein death will almost certainly take place would necessitate the summary of a whole practice of medicine. In no instances are the signs of approaching death identical, yet several are common in most cases. Most of these signs were noticed by Hippocrates, and, strangely enough, very few new ones have been noted since his time.

Death usually occurs as a result of failure of heart, failure of respiration, weakness, failure of the pneumo-gastric nerve or shock. Almost always the nerve centres in the upper part of the spinal cord are the controlling factors rather than the organs themselves. In general, the process of death begins at the outer surface of the nervous system and ends at the centre, and so the symptoms of approaching death are generally first observed at the outer surface and later can be traced to the centre. Smell is the first sense to go; then follow taste and sight, and hearing last.

### When Death Is Hard to Predict.

There are few single symptoms characteristic of death, but a combination of two or more symptoms will often lead a physician to make a positive statement as to its approach. When any one of these symptoms is present there are generally others also evident. It is difficult to predict when death will occur in typhoid fever or cholera so long as there is life left in the body.

The pulse has always been considered the most reliable single indicator of approaching death. A pulse

which is irregular for the first time in disease is usually a cause for grave alarm. When the patient is in the recumbent position and the pulse disappears from the wrist for the first time, he rarely recovers. This is not true in cardiac disease, or in sudden severe hemorrhage, as recovery often occurs after such a disappearance of the pulse. In hemorrhage it is ominous; but if there is no tossing about there is always hope.

When the finger can detect a large beat of the pulse alternating with a small one it always means (except in some rare cases of cardio-renal disease) death within a short interval. In heart disease it usually means death within at least a month. When an alternating pulse can be determined only by instrumental means the patient may survive for a long time.

Except in heart block, a pulse under 80 in an adult means that death in any event is probably at least more than twelve hours off. This is not true of the aged. A slow pulse is quite often present in these patients up to the moment of death. On the other hand, in these old persons a pulse of 140 means death within a few hours at most. In children, if the pulse is under 120, death is extremely rare within six hours. Even when a patient is unconscious a pulse of 100 usually means that death is at least eight or ten hours off.

### Pulse Sometimes a Poor Guide.

Of course, these statements do not mean that death will occur, but rather that the patient is safe for at least that length of time. In an adult, with the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis and two or three other diseases, a pulse of 140 continued for more than an hour and not due to some accidental complication means death. Except in pericarditis, any pulse gradually mounting to 160 per minute presages a fatal termination. In general, in acute diseases a pulse that is steadily increasing in frequency hour by hour portends early death, provided other signs of serious illness are present.

One cannot foretell the approach of death by the pulse in either the aged or in children with the same degree of certainty as in the adult; likewise the pulse is an uncertain guide as to death in tuberculosis.

In a very sick patient not suffering from heart disease, if the pulse disappears from the wrist when the hand is raised vertically above the head, the end can be confidently predicted within twenty-four hours.

Next to the pulse, the respiration—being of equal import as far as the function of life is concerned—claims our attention.

A marked disproportion in length of inspiration over expiration is of itself a very suggestive sign. When it is coupled with a rapid pulse, except in shock or hemorrhage, the combination is uniformly fatal. Continued sighing respiration under the same conditions has almost the same significance. In an obviously sick person not suffering from asthma or any mechanical obstruction to breathing, what physicians call sternal-cleidomastoid breathing is likewise a forerunner of a fatal issue, and death is seldom long postponed. Cold respiration from mouth and nose is another sign that death is near.

The persistent up and down motion of the Adam's apple, such as is seen temporarily in normal patients in the act of swallowing. In a sick patient, means, according to the late Dr. John Shady, a rapidly fatal issue. It is so commonly associated with other signs that it is not much value except when present in a sleeping patient. The so-called "death-rattle" of the larynx is positively a fatal sign.

The eye signs come next in importance. In any very sick patient whose pupillary reflexes were previously normal, and in whom there is now no reaction of the pupil to light, death is at hand. To this general statement there are some exceptions, namely, in optic atrophy, fainting, hemorrhage and other conditions. A sluggish reaction under the same circumstances is serious, but not necessarily fatal. A dilated pupil under the same circumstances, not reacting to light, means that death is at the door.

In most diseases, just before death the pupil dilates widely. Tennyson states this well when he says, "As unto dying eyes the hollow casement slowly grows a glimmering square," meaning thereby that the dilated pupil is unable to distinguish sharply the window panes.

### Fatal Signs.

A glazed pupil usually means that death is at hand. The presence of a film over the eye is always a fatal sign. The death stare or fixed eye is probably due to the dilated nonreactive pupil, although sometimes, if the patient's attention is directed to it he can actually count the fingers of the hand. It is a fatal sign. Tight closing of the eyes with a firm and rapid pulse, excepting in hysteria, is said to be a sign of an impending fatal issue. When the eyes are half open during sleep, the patient is not necessarily at death's door, but it is a sign of much gravity. A tendency of the eyes to turn out occasionally presages death within a few hours.

### The Appearance of the Face.

The appearance of the face described by Hippocrates as indicative of approaching death is still as awesome as it was 2,500 years ago. When this occurs,



### Awesome Death Signs That Show in the Face.

Eyes Sunken and Hollow, with Pupils Glazed and Dilated and Often Turned Out or Fixed on Some Object; Nostrils Pinched; Temples Collapsed; Ears Cold and Transparent with the Lobes Turned Out; Lower Lip Livid; Skin About Forehead Rough, Distended and Pasty; a Marked Pallor of the Whole Countenance.

death is opening the door, and every one knows his knock. There is a noted pallor of the face, with pinched nostrils, sunken and hollow eyes, collapsed temples, cold and transparent ears, with the lobes turned out, drooping of the lower jaw, haziness of the cornea, and the eyes fixed on some object.

To this picture the late Austin Flint added the following: Persistent lividity of the lower lip, spasmodic inspiration not due to hysteria or lung disease, loss of power of swallowing; skin about the forehead rough, distended and pasty, and the face green, black, livid or lead-colored.

A temperature of 108 degrees Fahrenheit is not recovered from except in heat stroke. A temperature of 107 lasting more than two hours is rarely recovered from. A rising temperature on the second day after the occurrence of paralysis is fatal. A temperature in these cases of 106 at any time within the first three or four days means death. The existence of extensive chronic kidney disease with a severe continued fever makes recovery a rarity.

Fifty per cent of badly coated tongues are serious cases. A tongue with a bright yellow discoloration like the yolk of an egg is a fatal sign in peritonitis.

If when a patient is swallowing food a sound is made like the dropping of a foreign body in a well, there is little hope for the patient. A loud churning noise with each respiration, as if the abdomen contained much fluid, is a fatal sign in the pneumonia of children, and often in that of adults.

### Other Discouraging Symptoms.

Persistent and uncontrollable hiccup in any serious illness is usually the harbinger of death. Profuse sweating at the commencement of an acute febrile disease, except in rheumatic fever, while the temperature remains permanently high, indicates great weakness and adds much to the gravity of the case. If along with this there is a bluish hue of the face, ears and nails the outlook is extremely grave.

The loss of more than half of the body weight means that the patient cannot recover. Gritting of the teeth in the course of fever in adults, unless it be a former habit, is a sign of serious omen.

In narcotic poisoning and in freezing, the desire of the patient to be let alone is a bad sign. Convulsions lasting four days are uniformly fatal, excepting occasionally in epilepsy.

Fibrillary tremor of the heart in electric shock is always followed by death.

Just before death there is a peculiar odor of the breath in many patients. It closely resembles the odor of acetone. It is very difficult to describe this odor, but once noticed it will generally be recognized thereafter. Some describe it as being similar to the odor of horse-droppings. By others, the odor is described as like that of decayed apple blossoms. The odor of death is not so noticeable in hospital patients as in private practice because the ventilation is different. One appreciates it better when coming in quickly out of the air into a closed sick room.

Aside from the suffering due to pain, the appearance of great mental distress is a bad sign. Of this expression of anxiety, the patient himself is usually entirely unconscious. It would seem as if the body recognized danger when the mind did not.

Fortunately, few persons realize that they are going to die. In general, in adults the seriousness of the prognosis depends more on the appearance of mental symptoms than on any other group of symptoms. Whatever the predominant passion was during life is apt to show itself in some way or other during the last few hours. Loss of interest in things that formerly interested the patient is a bad sign.

In any disease, the presentiment of a fatal issue by the patient at the onset is a bad omen. This is particularly true if severe pain is not present. Likewise, when a patient shows no interest in a consultation held over his bedside, there is grave cause for alarm. When a uremic patient becomes jolly and joyous, a serious condition is present, and very often a fatal termination is near at hand.

When the skin over the forehead is tense and shiny, the old nurse wisely shakes her head and says it is a bad sign. When the patient wants to go home or wants to go back to green fields, etc., he generally does; but it is not to the home or the green fields of his youth. When the patient is constantly wishing to be changed from bed to bed, or when in the absence of pain and nervousness he is constantly wishing to change his position in the bed, a serious outcome may be expected. This is a very common symptom of serious import in heart disease if there is no difficulty in breathing. Picking at the bedclothes is usually viewed as a symptom betokening a fatal termination. Excepting in typhoid fever it is truly a sign of great gravity.

The hunger of death is an abnormal appetite occurring in the last few hours or days of life, and probably represents an effort to overcome the sense of exhaustion or gorging in the stomach. It is mostly seen among consumptives, although sometimes it occurs in typhoid fever. Such patients rarely eat much of the food that they order.

Sliding down to the foot of the bed is a sign commonly believed to be a bad omen.

When a burn involves more than one-third of the body, death is a certainty. If the burn be confined largely to the face, then a burned area much less than one-third of the body means death.

### Death's Most Common Form.

In scarlet fever, an ashy tint of the countenance, with a purple hue of the nails, distinctive white lines about the mouth and whispering voice portend early death.

In apoplexy, even after the tenth day, if the patient is irritable and restless, death will shortly occur. A convulsion occurring in apoplexy generally means death. Most of these patients are bathed in a cold sweat just before death.

Coma is the commonest form of death. About 60 per cent of patients die in coma. When coma occurs in acute disease, except in typhoid fever and meningitis, one is generally safe in predicting a fatal issue.

Usually, just before death, there is a lowering of blood pressure. This is generally accompanied by increased rapidity of the heart; shortly afterward the abdominal wall becomes distended. The patient now looks as though he had been bled excessively and has all the appearances of profound shock. The pulse becomes irregular, and this is often followed by delirium, restlessness, hallucinations, and later by stupor and coma.

Occasionally the heart becomes slower, but in most instances its rapidity increases. The patient invariably dies when this condition is developed.

Less often one sees another form of death in acute disease. Here the patient turns blue and there is great difficulty in breathing. The jugulars are full and pulsating, and there is often marked pulsation over the heart. The heart dulness is increased to the right, and the lower dulness is increased downward. Rarely is such a patient saved.

Finally, when a rattle persists after coughing, the end is near.

"But," concludes Professor Reilly, "I must repeat that there is no 'no' or 'never' in medicine. Occasional patients will present one or many of the signs mentioned here as signs of the nearness of death and yet will recover."

## FOODS That MAKE GOOD TEETH

GOOD milk will make good teeth.

Good milk makes teeth for calves. Good milk will, for it makes them for young lions and wolves. Good vegetables, nuts and fruits will, for it makes them for monkeys. Good corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye and, indeed, everything that grows, will make good teeth. If taken in their natural state, no elements being taken out, for every one of them makes good teeth for horses and cows.

But starches and sugars and lard and adulterated foods will not make good teeth; therefore a wise mother will keep from very young

children pastry, white bread, cakes and tea, and will give them instead good milk, whole wheat bread, cereals, meat, eggs, ripe fruit, vegetables and nuts, and will do well to see that these helps are given them early enough.

Every mother should remember that the duty of giving her child useful and strong teeth devolves upon her.

Without good teeth there can be no thorough mastication; without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion; without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation; without proper

assimilation there can be no nutrition; without nutrition there cannot be health, and without health what is life worth? Hence, the importance of the teeth.

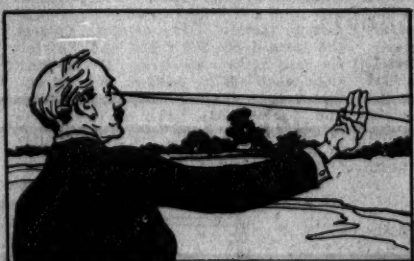
The human mouth, says a writer in the Dental Summary, presents most favorable conditions for growth of germs if remnants of foods are allowed to remain there. The moisture and the natural warmth are exactly suited to the development of all sorts of dangerous microbes. A germ-laden toothbrush is a menace to the health gums; it should be kept thoroughly clean, and often renewed.

## AN EASY WAY for You to JUDGE DISTANCES

THE following is a rough guide for judging lateral distances running at right angles to the observer at various distances.

With one eye shut and the hand at arm's length to the front with the fingers perpendicular, the breadth of six fingers will cover 100 yards of lateral distance at a distance of 500 yards from the observer.

Under the same conditions, the breadth of three fingers will cover a lateral distance of 100 yards at a distance of 1,000 yards. The breadth of two fingers will cover a lateral distance of 100 yards at 1,500 yards, and the width of the thumb will roughly cover 100 yards of



"Your three fingers will cover 100 yards at a distance of 500 yards."

lateral distance 2,000 yards away.

This method may be employed to indicate roughly the approximate distance of an object from a description-point. Only one hand should be used, even if more than one hand's breadth is required to indicate the distance. The arm must be held out perfectly straight from the shoulder in front of the face, with the fingers vertical.

If, however, the object is immediately above or below the description-point, the fingers should be horizontal. In measuring distances, one eye should be closed, and both the description-point and the objective kept in view.

## Why CONEY ISLAND Will Some Day Be 60 MILES AWAY from the OCEAN

WHILE it is true that the sea is drying up, it will last out your time. The amount of water in the sea decreases by about 1/32 of an inch all over its surface every century, so that there is only one inch less of sea to-day than there was 3,200 years ago.

Viewed in the light of human history, this is not serious, but it forecasts the final extinction of the world. Some day the earth will be like Mars, its only water secured from the melting of the snows of the north and south poles each Spring, and its only vegetation those patches that are tollsomenly tilled along the borders of irrigation ditches.

It will take only 101,367,000 million years, Professor Fortescue, of Belfast University, calculates before the waters of all the oceans on the globe will be dried up. Real estate transactions on the water front should be made with that fact prominently in view.

In seven million years Coney Island will be sixty miles inland, in three million years the Mediterranean will become a small inland lake, in less than a million years the sea will have retreated from the western side of the European continent and, from Belgium to beyond the present western coast of Ireland will be all dry land. The long peninsula that once joined Australia to Asia via Borneo and the islands of Australasia will reappear above the water again in about 750,000 years, and in less than 250,000 Summers—a mere trifle—Asia and America will be joined again over the Behring Straits.

What is the cause of the drought that slowly but surely is coming upon the world? There are two causes. One is the formation of solids containing a vast amount of water. Thus all the sandstone which is being formed slowly in the deeper regions of the sea, contains a considerable quantity of water; the clays formed from the sediment nearer the shores,

the organic rocks formed from the billions and billions of microscopic creatures dying every second, their tiny shells falling like a perpetual rain upon the ocean floor, all these hold a quantity of water. Even the limestone rocks, formed from the large shells of sea-creatures hold water, which is thus constantly being transformed from a liquid into a solid state.

The second great cause is the slow accumulation of dust which is adding to the world's size every minute. It is estimated that a thousand meteors strike every mile of the earth's surface every day. Most of these are small, from the size of a baseball to the size of a pea. As soon as they enter the atmosphere, the friction makes them white-hot and then reduces them to dust in a fraction of a second, and this dust slowly and perpetually rains down upon the earth. Millions of buffalo bones lay bleaching on the prairies of the West fifty years ago, few can be seen at the

present time.

They have been buried, not with leaves, like the Babes in the Wood—but with the kindly meteoric dust, which Nature decorates with her rich embroidery of grass or forest. This is the cause of dust at sea, dust on the mountain top, dust everywhere. And this dust falls into the ocean, filling its bed, while the water is evaporated from the sea and falls again upon the earth, slowly to pass down rivulet and river to the sea again, but losing, losing all the time.

The soil is made of the remains of plants, plants that have drunk thirstily of the rains and dews, and the moist, dank, soil of the woodland holds more water than has been niched from the sea and may never return to it again. Slowly the sea dries up, but what kind of men shall dwell upon the earth in the closing centuries of that world tragedy is beyond our imagination. That the scene for that approaching devastation is being set is all we know.

## Where They Buy MILK IN BLOCKS

THE markets of Irkutsk, in Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen solid.

Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cord-wood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up.

Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs and have the appearance of being actually alive. As one goes through the markets one seems to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen and fowls standing up.

But, stranger yet, even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way, and with a string or a stick frozen into and projecting from it.

This, it is said, is for the convenience of the purchaser, who is thus enabled to carry his milk by the string or stick-handle.

There is, of course, less risk of disease germs in frozen milk, but the danger is not entirely removed for many microbes, it has been found, will survive very low temperatures and can be killed only by intense heat.



# The New Walking Dresses

## By Lady Duff-Gordon.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

THE wane of the dancing fad and the advent of skating has brought in walking as a pastime for the get-thin-at-any-price ladies that I am so often speaking of. As usual, Dame Fashion is ready with attractive as well as practical garments for the pedestrian.

The three costumes shown here to-day, without being ridiculous in any way, permit of perfect freedom for limbs, and are of reasonable length. Yet all are close-fitting and prim, so far as sleeves and waist are concerned. All, too, are decorative, and have adequate protection for the throat.

The lady in the big picture is garbed mostly in white, which if properly used with a small amount of sufficiently strong contrasting color, is so attractive against a snow-covered background. This costume is of the pinafore persuasion, and suggests the jumpers one sees children wearing while at play. It is buttoned over the shoulders with black-and-white buttons. The inside of the blouse is made up of a kind of long-sleeved vest of moleskin, with bands of white cloth and braid to match the jumper. The little hat is of ermine and moleskin to match.

An enormous wolf collar and cuffs are the only decoration to the broadcloth coat shown in the centre. She wears a thick veil, with long chiffon end to protect her complexion. For walking the lady on the right is clad in a blue serge one-piece garment, with a high organdy collar, belted at the waist and with ample pockets at the sides. The hat is a little "postman" model, held on with a short veil. She wears reindeer gloves and carries a long stick.

A Blue Serge One-Piece Walking Suit ("Lucile" Model)

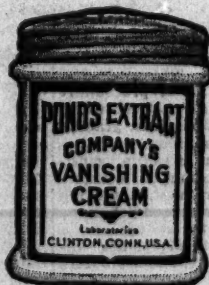
A Broadcloth Coat, With Enormous Collar and Cuffs of Wolf

A "Pinafore" Walking Gown of White, With a Long-Sleeved Vest of Moleskin and a Hat of Moleskin and Ermine ("Lucile" Models)

## Revitalize your Complexion

USE

**POND'S** Vanishing Cream  
Cold Cream  
Extract (Liquid)



Insist  
On Getting  
**POND'S**



The Magician of the Toilet Table

For Sale at all Drug Stores

A Full Line of "Pond's" is now being displayed in Watson's windows.



# NEW DISCOVERIES



# ALL OVER THE EARTH

## How You Can Tell WHEN DEATH IS NEAR

TO all men death must come soon or late, and there is an old saying that death always comes unexpectedly. But to tell when death will surely occur is the most difficult problem in the whole art of medicine.

Physicians know that the ultimate outcome of certain diseases, such as hydrophobia, Addison's disease, cancer, etc., is death, and that death will occur within a certain more or less definite period of time; yet when they come face to face with the ordinary serious case in practice they usually find it impossible to say that the patient will die of this disease, or that he cannot recover from this illness and will die shortly.

The public is frequently a better judge of this imminent danger of death than the physician, according to Professor Thomas F. Reilly, of Fordham University, in a recent address on this subject. It is quite certain that women sense the appearance of the fearful scythe-bearer much more keenly than do men. This is particularly true of the woman relative who nurses the sick one.

To point out all of the combinations wherein death will almost certainly take place would necessitate the summary of a whole practice of medicine. In no instances are the signs of approaching death identical, yet several are common to most cases. Most of these signs were noticed by Hippocrates, and, strangely enough, very few new ones have been noted since his time.

Death usually occurs as a result of failure of heart, failure of respiration, weakness, failure of the pneumogastric nerve or shock. Almost always the nerve centres in the upper part of the spinal cord are the controlling factors rather than the organs themselves. In general, the process of death begins at the outer surface of the nervous system and ends at the centre, and so the symptoms of approaching death are generally first observed at the outer surface and later can be traced to the centre. Smell is the first sense to go; then follow taste and sight, and hearing last.

### When Death Is Hard to Predict.

There are few single symptoms characteristic of death, but a combination of two or more symptoms will often lead a physician to make a positive statement as to its approach. When any one of these symptoms is present there are generally others also evident. It is difficult to predict when death will occur in typhoid fever or cholera so long as there is life left in the body.

The pulse has always been considered the most reliable single indicator of approaching death. A pulse

which is irregular for the first time in disease is usually a cause for grave alarm. When the patient is in the recumbent position and the pulse disappears from the wrist for the first time, he rarely recovers. This is not true in cardiac disease, or in sudden severe hemorrhage, as recovery often occurs after such a disappearance of the pulse. In hemorrhage it is ominous; but if there is no tossing about there is always hope.

When the finger can detect a large beat of the pulse alternating with a small one it always means (except in some rare cases of cardio-renal disease) death within a short interval. In heart disease it usually means death within at least a month. When an alternating pulse can be determined only by instrumental means the patient may survive for a long time.

Except in heart block, a pulse under 80 in an adult means that death in any event is probably at least more than twelve hours off. This is not true of the aged. A slow pulse is quite often present in these patients up to the moment of death. On the other hand, in these old persons a pulse of 140 means death within a few hours at most. In children, if the pulse is under 120, death is extremely rare within six hours. Even when a patient is unconscious a pulse of 100 usually means that death is at least eight or ten hours off.

### Pulse Sometimes a Poor Guide.

Of course, these statements do not mean that death will occur, but rather that the patient is safe for at least that length of time. In an adult, with the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis and two or three other diseases, a pulse of 140 continued for more than an hour and not due to some accidental complication means death. Except in pericarditis, any pulse gradually mounting to 160 per minute presages a fatal termination. In general, in acute diseases a pulse that is steadily increasing in frequency hour by hour portends early death, provided other signs of serious illness are present.

One cannot foretell the approach of death by the pulse in either the aged or in children with the same degree of certainty as in the adult; likewise the pulse is an uncertain guide as to death in tuberculosis.

In a very sick patient not suffering from heart disease, if the pulse disappears from the wrist when the hand is raised vertically above the head, the end can be confidently predicted within twenty-four hours.

Next to the pulse, the respiration—being of equal import as far as the function of life is concerned—claims our attention.

A marked disproportion in length of inspiration over expiration is of itself a very suggestive sign. When it is coupled with a rapid pulse, except in shock or hemorrhage, the combination is uniformly fatal. Continued sighing respiration under the same conditions has almost the same significance. In an obviously sick person not suffering from asthma or any mechanical obstruction to breathing, what physicians call sternal-cleidomastoid breathing is likewise a forerunner of a fatal issue, and death is seldom long postponed. Cold respiration from mouth and nose is another sign that death is near.

The persistent up and down motion of the Adam's apple, such as is seen temporarily in normal patients in the act of swallowing. In a sick patient, means, according to the late Dr. John Shradley, a rapidly fatal issue. It is so commonly associated with other signs that it is not much value except when present in a sleeping patient. The so-called "death-rattle" of the laity is positively a fatal sign.

The eye signs come next in importance. In any very sick patient whose pupillary reflexes were previously normal, and in whom there is now no reaction of the pupil to light, death is at hand. To this general statement there are some exceptions, namely, in optic atrophy, fainting, hemorrhage and other conditions. A sluggish reaction under the same circumstances is serious, but not necessarily fatal. A dilated pupil under the same circumstances, not reacting to light, means that death is at the door.

In most diseases, just before death the pupil dilates widely. Tompkinson states this well when he says, "As unto dying eyes the hollow casement slowly grows a glimmering square," meaning thereby that the dilated pupil is unable to distinguish sharply the window panes.

### Fatal Signs.

A glazed pupil usually means that death is at hand. The presence of a film over the eye is always a fatal sign. The death stare or fixed eye is probably due to the dilated nonreactive pupil, although sometimes, if the patient's attention is directed to it he can actually count the fingers of the hand. It is a fatal sign. Tight closing of the eyes with a firm and rapid pulse, excepting in hysteria, is said to be a sign of an impending fatal issue. When the eyes are half open during sleep, the patient is not necessarily at death's door, but it is a sign of much gravity. A tendency of the eyes to turn out occasionally presages death within a few hours.

The appearance of the face described by Hippocrates as indicative of approaching death is still as awesome as it was 2,500 years ago. When this occurs,



**Awesome Death Signs That Show in the Face.**

Eyes Sunken and Hollow, with Pupils Glazed and Often Turned Out or Fixed on Some Object; Nostrils Pinched; Temples Collapsed; Ears Cold and Transparent with the Lobes Turned Out; Lower Lip Livid; Skin About Forehead Rough, Distended and Pasty; a Marked Pallor of the Whole Countenance.

death is opening the door, and every one knows his knock. There is a noted pallor of the face, with pinched nostrils, sunken and hollow eyes, collapsed temples, cold and transparent ears, with the lobes turned out, drooping of the lower jaw, haziness of the cornea, and the eyes fixed on some object.

To this picture the late Austin Flint added the following: Persistent lividity of the lower lip, spasmodic inspiration not due to hysteria or lung disease, loss of power of swallowing; skin about the forehead rough, distended and pasty, and the face green, black, livid or lead-colored.

A temperature of 108 degrees Fahrenheit is not recovered from except in heat stroke. A temperature of 107 lasting more than two hours is rarely recovered from. A rising temperature on the second day after the occurrence of paralysis is fatal. A temperature in these cases of 106 at any time within the first three or four days means death. The existence of extensive chronic kidney disease with a severe continued fever makes recovery a rarity.

Fifty per cent of badly coated tongues are serious cases. A tongue with a bright yellow discoloration like the yolk of an egg is a fatal sign in peritonitis.

If when a patient is swallowing food a sound is made like the dropping of a foreign body in a well, there is little hope for the patient. A loud churning noise with each respiration, as if the abdomen contained much fluid, is a fatal sign in the pneumonia of children, and often in that of adults.

### Other Discouraging Symptoms.

Persistent and uncontrollable hiccup in any serious illness is usually the harbinger of death. Profuse sweating at the commencement of an acute febrile disease, except in rheumatic fever, while the temperature remains permanently high, indicates great weakness and adds much to the gravity of the case. If along with this there is a bluish hue of the face, ears and nails the outlook is extremely grave.

The loss of more than half of the body weight means that the patient cannot recover. Gritting of the teeth in the course of fever in adults, unless it be a former habit, is a sign of serious omen.

In narcotic poisoning and in freezing, the desire of the patient to be let alone is a bad sign.

Convulsions lasting four days are uniformly fatal, excepting occasionally in epilepsy.

Fibrillary tremor of the heart in electric shock is always followed by death.

Just before death there is a peculiar odor of the breath in many patients. It closely resembles the odor of acetone. It is very difficult to describe this odor, but once noticed it will generally be recognized thereafter. Some describe it as being similar to the odor of horseradish. By others, the odor is described as like that of decayed apple blossoms. The odor of death is not so noticeable in hospital patients as in private practice because the ventilation is different. One appreciates it better when coming in quickly out of the air into a closed sick room.

Aside from the suffering due to pain, the appearance of great mental distress is a bad sign. Of this expression of anxiety, the patient himself is usually entirely unconscious. It would seem as if the body recognized danger when the mind did not.

Fortunately, few persons realize that they are going to die. In general, in adults the seriousness of the prognosis depends more on the appearance of mental symptoms than on any other group of symptoms. Whatever the predominant passion was during life is apt to show itself in some way or other during the last few hours. Loss of interest in things that formerly interested the patient is a bad sign.

In any disease, the presentation of a fatal issue by the patient at the onset is a bad omen. This is particularly true if severe pain is not present. Likewise, when a patient shows no interest in a consultation held over his bedside, there is grave cause for alarm. When a uremic patient becomes jolly and joyous, a serious condition is present, and very often a fatal termination is near at hand.

When the skin over the forehead is tense and shiny, the old nurse wisely shakes her head and says it is a bad sign. When the patient wants to go home or wants to go back to green fields, etc., he generally does; but it is not to the home or the green fields of his youth. When the patient is constantly wishing to be changed from bed to bed, or when in the absence of pain and nervousness he is constantly wishing to change his position in the bed, a serious outcome may be expected. This is a very common symptom of serious import in heart disease if there is no difficulty in breathing. Picking at the bedclothes is usually viewed as a symptom betokening a fatal termination. Excepting in typhoid fever it is truly a sign of great gravity.

The hunger of death is an abnormal appetite occurring in the last few hours or days of life, and probably represents an effort to overcome the sense of exhaustion or goneness in the stomach. It is mostly seen among consumptives, although sometimes it occurs in typhoid fever. Such patients rarely eat much of the food that they order.

Sliding down to the foot of the bed is a sign commonly believed to be a bad omen.

When a burn involves more than one-third of the body, death is a certainty. If the burn be confined largely to the face, then a burned area much less than one-third of the body means death.

### Death's Most Common Form.

In scarlet fever, an ashy tint of the countenance, with a purple hue of the nails, distinctive white lines about the mouth and whispering voice portend early death.

In apoplexy, even after the tenth day, if the patient is irritable and restless, death will shortly occur. A convulsion occurring in apoplexy generally means death. Most of these patients are bathed in a cold sweat just before death.

Coma is the commonest form of death. About 60 per cent of patients die in coma. When coma occurs in acute disease, except in typhoid fever and meningitis, one is generally safe in predicting a fatal issue.

Usually, just before death, there is a lowering of blood pressure. This is generally accompanied by increased rapidity of the heart; shortly afterward the abdominal wall becomes distended. The patient now looks as though he had been bled excessively and has all the appearances of profound shock. The pulse becomes irregular, and this is often followed by delirium, restlessness, hallucinations, and later by stupor and coma.

Occasionally the heart becomes slower, but in most instances its rapidity increases. The patient invariably dies when this condition is developed.

Less often one sees another form of death in acute disease. Here the patient turns blue and there is great difficulty in breathing. The jugulars are full and pulsating, and there is often marked pulsation over the heart. The heart dulness is increased to the right, and the lower dulness is increased downward. Rarely is such a patient saved.

Finally, when a rattle persists after coughing, the end is near.

"But," concludes Professor Reilly, "I must repeat that there is no 'no' or 'never' in medicine. Occasional patients will present one or many of the signs mentioned here as signs of the nearness of death and yet will recover."

## FOODS That MAKE GOOD TEETH

GOOD milk will make good teeth, for it makes teeth for calves. Good meat will, for it makes them for young lions and wolves. Good vegetables, nuts and fruits will, for it makes them for monkeys. Good corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye and, indeed, everything that grows, will make good teeth, if taken in their natural state, no elements being taken out, for every one of them makes good teeth for horses and cows.

But starches and sugars and lard and adulterated foods will not make good teeth; therefore a wise mother will keep from very young

children pastry, white bread, cakes and tea, and will give them instead good milk, whole wheat bread, cereals, meat, eggs, ripe fruit, vegetables and nuts, and will do well to see that these helps are given them early enough.

Every mother should remember that the duty of giving her child useful and strong teeth devolves upon her.

Without good teeth there can be no thorough mastication; without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion; without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation; without proper

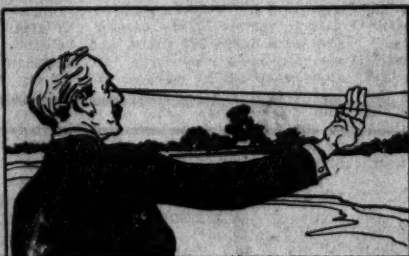
assimilation there can be no nutrition; without nutrition there cannot be health, and without health what is life worth? Hence, the importance of the teeth.

The human mouth, says a writer in the Dental Summary, presents most favorable conditions for growth of germs if remnants of foods are allowed to remain there. The moisture and the natural warmth are exactly suited to the development of all sorts of dangerous microbes. A germ-laden toothbrush is a menace to the health gums; it should be kept thoroughly clean, and often renewed.

## AN EASY WAY for You to JUDGE DISTANCES

THE following is a rough guide for judging lateral distances running at right-angles to the observer at various distances. With one eye shut and the hand at arm's length to the front with the fingers perpendicular, the breadth of six fingers will cover 100 yards of lateral distance at a distance of 500 yards from the observer.

Under the same conditions, the breadth of three fingers will cover a lateral distance of 100 yards at a distance of 1,000 yards. The breadth of two fingers will cover a lateral distance of 100 yards at 1,500 yards, and the width of the thumb will roughly cover 100 yards of



"Your three fingers will cover 100 yards at a distance of 500 yards."

lateral distance 2,000 yards away.

This method may be employed to indicate roughly the approximate distance of an objective from a description-point. Only one hand should be used, even if more than one hand's breadth is required to indicate the distance. The arm must be held out perfectly straight from the shoulder in front of the face, with the fingers vertical.

If, however, the object is immediately above or below the description-point, the fingers should be horizontal. In measuring distances, one eye should be closed, and both the description-point and the objective kept in view.

## Why CONEY ISLAND Will Some Day Be 60 MILES AWAY from the OCEAN

WHILE it is true that the sea is drying up, it will last out your time. The amount of water in the sea decreases by about 1/32 of an inch all over its surface every century, so that there is only one inch less of sea to-day than there was 3,200 years ago.

Viewed in the light of human history, this is not serious, but it forecasts the final extinction of the world. Some day the earth will be like Mars, its only water secured from the melting of the snows of the north and south poles each Spring, and its only vegetation those patches that are tollsomenly tilled along the borders of irrigation ditches.

It will take only 101,367,000 million years, Professor Fortescue, of Belfast University, calculates before the waters of all the oceans on the globe will be dried up. Real estate transactions on the water front should be made with that fact prominently in view.

In seven million years Coney Island will be sixty miles inland, in three million years the Mediterranean will become a small inland lake. In less than a million years the sea will have retreated from the western side of the European continent and, from Belgium to beyond the present western coast of Ireland will be all dry land. The long peninsula that once joined Australia to Asia via Borneo and the islands of Australasia will reappear above the water again in about 750,000 years, and in less than 250,000 Summers—a mere trifle—Asia and America will be joined again over the Behring Straits.

What is the cause of the drought that slowly but surely is coming upon the world? There are two causes. One is the formation of solids containing a vast amount of water. Thus all the sandstone which is being formed slowly in the deeper regions of the sea, contains a considerable quantity of water; the clays formed from the sediment nearer the shores,

the organic rocks formed from the billions and billions of microscopic creatures dying every second, their tiny shells falling like a perpetual rain upon the ocean floor, all these hold a quantity of water. Even the limestone rocks, formed from the large shells of sea-creatures hold water, which is thus constantly being transformed from a liquid into a solid state.

The second great cause is the slow accumulation of dust which is adding to the world's size every minute. It is estimated that a thousand meteors strike every mile of the earth's surface every day. Most of these are small, from the size of a baseball to the size of a pea. As soon as they enter the atmosphere, the friction makes them white-hot and then reduces them to dust in a fraction of a second, and this dust slowly and perpetually rains down upon the earth. Millions of buffalo bones lay bleaching on the prairies of the West fifty years ago, few can be seen at the

present time.

They have been buried, not with leaves, like the Babes in the Wood—but with the kindly meteoric dust, which Nature decorates with her rich embroidery of grass or forest. This is the cause of dust at sea, dust on the mountain top, dust everywhere. And this dust falls into the ocean, filling its bed, while the water is evaporated from the sea and falls again upon the earth, slowly to pass down rivulet and river to the sea again, but losing, losing all the time.

The soil is made of the remains of plants, plants that have drunk thirstily of the rains and dews, and the moist, dank, soil of the woodland holds more water than has been sipped from the sea and may never return to it again. Slowly the sea dries up, but what kind of men shall dwell upon the earth in the closing centuries of that world tragedy is beyond our imagination. That the scene for that approaching devastation is being set is all we know.

## Where They Buy MILK IN BLOCKS

THE markets of Irkutsk, in Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen solid.

Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cord-wood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up.

Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs and have the appearance of being actually alive. As one goes through the markets one seems to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen and fowls standing up.

But, stranger yet, even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way, and with a string or a stick frozen into and projecting from it. This, it is said, is for the convenience of the purchaser, who is thus enabled to carry his milk by the string or stick-handle.

There is, of course, less risk of disease germs in frozen milk, but the danger is not entirely removed for many microbes, it has been found, will survive very low temperatures and can be killed only by intense heat.



# The New Walking Dresses

## By Lady Duff-Gordon.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

THE wane of the dancing fad and the advent of skating has brought in walking as a pastime for the get-thin-at-any-price ladies that I am so often speaking of. As usual, Dame Fashion is ready with attractive as well as practical garments for the pedestrian.

The three costumes shown here to-day, without being ridiculous in any way, permit of perfect freedom for limbs, and are of reasonable length. Yet all are close-fitting and prim, so far as sleeves and waist are concerned. All, too, are decorative, and have adequate protection for the throat.

The lady in the big picture is garbed mostly in white, which if properly used with a small amount of sufficiently strong contrasting color, is so attractive against a snow-covered background. This costume is of the pinafore persuasion, and suggests the jumpers one sees children wearing while at play. It is buttoned over the shoulders with black-and-white buttons. The inside of the blouse is made up of a kind of long-sleeved vest of moleskin, with bands of white cloth and braid to match the jumper. The little hat is of ermine and moleskin to match.

An enormous wolf collar and cuffs are the only decoration to the broadcloth coat shown in the centre. She wears a thick veil, with long chiffon end to protect her complexion.

For walking the lady on the right is clad in a blue serge one-piece garment, with a high organza collar, belted at the waist and with ample pockets at the sides. The hat is a little "postman" model, held on with a short veil. She wears reindeer gloves and carries a long stick.

A Blue Serge One-Piece Walking Suit ("Lucile" Model)

A Broadcloth Coat, With Enormous Collar and Cuffs of Wolf

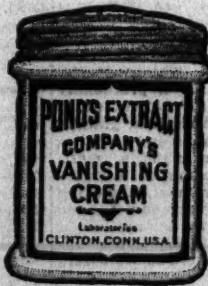
A "Pinafore" Walking Gown of White, With a Long-Sleeved Vest of Moleskin and a Hat of Moleskin and Ermine ("Lucile" Models)

## Revitalize your Complexion

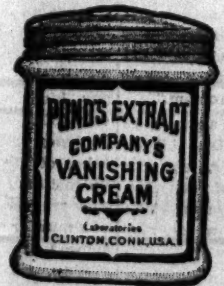
USE

**POND'S**

Vanishing Cream  
Cold Cream  
Extract (Liquid)



Insist  
On Getting  
**POND'S**



The Magician of the Toilet Table

For Sale at all Drug Stores

A Full Line of "Pond's" is now being displayed in Watson's windows.



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

The Important Thing of the Day  
(From 'Ten Essentials for a Useful Education')

By John Brisben Walker

ONE can keep busy every minute of the day and yet make a complete failure of the day's work; most often it is the difficult thing to do that is the most important thing.

Therefore, before the real work of the day begins it is necessary, if you are to organize your day, that you should carefully ponder over what is to be done and pick out, from its details, the most important thing.

The important thing is the first thing to be done.

Do the first thing first.

Having the important thing done in the early morning hours, while you are fresh and strong and courageous and clear-headed, because courageous and clear-headedness are actually products of ample sleep and the taking of plenty of oxygen into your lungs, the rest of the day can be devoted to the less arduous tasks.

Do you think that you can arrange the details of your day's work without putting them on paper? Try first the purely mental process. You think you have them clearly arranged?

Now try putting them on paper.

**The Great Detectors**

The great detectors of imperfect thinking and poor planning are a pen and a piece of paper. You begin to put down your carefully thought out plans. It is not easy to do—why? Because your thinking is badly done.

You cannot state on paper ideas that you have never thought. The instant you attempt to put down an incomplete chain of reasoning you detect the fact that some links of that chain are missing, and you must set to work to supply the missing links.

Therefore, it is the first step in the art of organization to learn to put your plans on paper. Only on paper can you detect the weakness of your reasoning. And so you turn to your writing table.

What do you find there? If you are the average boy or girl, or even man or woman, your table is littered. Your pen and your ink heavy from evaporation and dust.

If you doubt how much the average man or woman has to learn

in the way of organization, examine your friends' inkwells and pens; tools that should be of the best are often of the most inferior quality; penholders that do not fit the fingers, pen points that do not move smoothly over the paper, inkwells that are open to the air and are uncleaned, ink that is heavy with dust.

Yet student or clerk, business man or housewife, you can afford to study out this little bit of organization and provide the best.

You wonder why your time is being taken up with such minute things as inkwells and the position of the clothes you have taken off the night before when I am undertaking to write of the science of organization.

It is because, if you are to learn organization, you must begin at the beginning. You cannot spring high up onto the ladder which reaches up into the realms of big organization. You must climb round by round.

If you are incapable of reasoning out and organizing the affairs of your every day life, be sure that your talents will never be sought for in the large affairs of business.

**What It Means**

Organization means the reasoning out of every detail of life or of the business upon which we are engaged. It means applying economy of motion, perfection of detail and thoroughness of method to all work which we are given to do.

Organization is the science of bringing every operation of life within the rule of securing the largest amount of valuable results with the least waste of human energy. The simplest as well as the most complex affairs of life require organization. If we are to secure these results. Every hour of the day, every operation of life requires its special work of organization.

Every action in the home or in business should be made a part of a clearly thought out plan. It must be organized to secure the highest results.

The first step looking toward the organization of your daily life is to determine:

What you are compelled to do,  
What you wish to do, and  
What you ought to do, and why.

Stanford University Wont  
Educate A Boy Who Drinks

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford Junior University has some opinions which may well be commended to presidents of other colleges. Dr. Jordan is a biologist, student of the science of life, and his researches have compelled him to revise his early opinion that alcohol had some food value. He recently told Dr. Clarence True Wilson that this was an error. "The alcohol that goes from the stomach is a poison and not a food. It must be taken care of by the liver and it poisons and ruins every part of the human organism it touches in its course." Dr. Jordan is to write the scientific chapter for Dr. Wilson's forthcoming book entitled, "The Liquor Problem."

Three questions and answers in the interview between Dr. Wilson, the temperance reformer, and Dr. Jordan the scientist and educator, brought out important facts which are not so widely known as they deserve to be:

"If hear you have taken a decided stand at Stanford on the subject of the drug vices?"

"Yes, but we have not arbitrarily dictated what our students should eat and drink, as we have been accused of doing. We have decided what kind of men we are willing to educate, and men who use either liquor or tobacco cannot stay in our school. Our graduates must be clean, moral, and strong, as well as educated. We insist on this rule. Many rebelled; it interfered with their liberty! About 130 of them left, but most of them came back, after an interview with their parents. Many were the kind we did not want and we declined to take them back. We will not spend our time in educating degenerates, or those who in youth deliberately use those things, that lead them that way. The world needs men of clean life, clean habits, clean minds."

"Dr. Jordan did your University

not own some grape interests some time ago?"

"Yes, we had left to the University the largest grape vineyard in the world. We kept it for years, losing money on it year by year. Some three years ago we dug it all up and now raise alfalfa with large profit to the institution, and all our profit is clean! When Prohibition comes the vineyard people will at first think they are ruined, and later find themselves benefited."

"How will Prohibition be received in San Francisco?"

"It is no new thing there," he answered. "Our metropolis was dry for three months following the earthquake and no crime or disorder of any kind was known. About the only thing we had to watch was the tendency of the boys to dig into the ashes of the jewelry stores to pick up melted gold. But from the day they reopened the saloons the record of a murder a night for three months showed what makes crime. Saloon closing will work the same way again."

## The Gentle Cynic

A man must be pretty good waiter who expects to have greatness thrust upon him.

The one time a woman can always hit what she aims at is when she casts reflections.

If some people should ever try to swallow their pride they would choke to death.

A man's memory proves that it is much easier to forget what to remember than to remember what to forget.

It's all right to mount upward, but the fellow who falls from the top has the furthest to fall.

## Love Poems That Were 'Not For Publication'

"WHAT is truth?" asked jesting Pilate, at a solemn crisis in the world's history. And he did not wait for an answer, according to Francis Bacon—who, however, was not a witness of the episode.

"What is right?" George Herbert Palmer asked himself and got no answer, though he had been for many years professor of ethics in Harvard University. But he did wait for an answer. He waited thirteen years, and for aid consulted a jury composed of four college presidents, four novelists and four poets, "all men of standing and social experience," as he explains. And when these twelve were unanimous in their decision he followed it, though it involved disregard of a request made to him by his wife on the day she died.

Here are the circumstances of the case:

Alice Freeman, born in 1855 in a little town in Western New York, daughter of a farmer in straitened circumstances, secured an education by her own exertions, and at twenty-four was called to Wellesley College as an instructor in history. Her personality made so profound an impression there that only two years later, when she was but twenty-six years old, she was named President of Wellesley. That position she held for six years, and then came the romance which excited extraordinary interest in academic circles. She resigned, at thirty-two, to become the wife of George Herbert Palmer, scholar and critic, already more than middle-aged, and professor of ethics in the department of philosophy at Harvard.

President Eliot said at the time: "The opponents of the higher education of women had always argued that such education would tend to prevent marriage and to dispossess the family from the cornerstone of society. Alice Freeman gave the whole force of her conspicuous example to disprove that objection. She illustrated in her own case the supremacy of love and of family life in the heart of both man and woman."

The marriage was one of the supremely successful sort, and one of the woman's happiness in it was certain poems, exclusively personal, dealing with her husband's wooing of her and their most intimate joys. She herself felt such reserve concerning these lyrical records that not until a year before her death did she permit even Prof. Palmer to suspect that she was at work on what she called her "Marriage Cycle." Most of the poems he did not see until after she was gone. On her death-bed—she died in Paris, December 6, 1901, after fifteen years of married life—she said to him: "In that cabinet you will find a roll of papers. Burn them. They are unfinished poems of mine."

The professor could not bring himself to obey her literal command. And as years passed he began to feel that though the verses were too intimate to be published during his life, "this record of a

beautiful soul" could not rightly be permitted to perish.

Then a further consideration pressed upon him. The poems were unfinished, as his wife had said. If left until his own death, they probably would find their way into print, and in a fragmentary and disordered form. He began to feel it his duty to supervise their publication.

It was a delicate problem, and to aid him in its solution Prof. Palmer called for advice on his triple quartet of college presidents, novelists and poets, all of whom eventually agreed that the poems should be published. The little volume has just issued from the press of the Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston. Only a few among Mrs. Palmer's poems may be quoted here, and choice is not easy:

## RESTING

Tonight I was so tired, dear,  
Then you sat down beside me here;  
In the still fragrant dusk you took my hand.

We found no words to speak,  
But rested cheek on cheek,  
In the deep peace two hearts can understand.

The week had been too long;  
Its duties, swift and strong,  
Swept through the days and nights—and you away.

With you, life's tide came in;  
The loud world's strife and din  
Rushed quickly, and my heart grew strong and gay.

Violets and roses red  
Breathed sweetness near your head;  
But sweeter, nearer, eyes and hands of you!

So I rose comforted,  
Spirit serene, full-fed,  
Fitted again for work I still must do.

## ATTAINMENT

The perfect summer day is at its height,  
And at its height this hushed and restful time  
The fair full moon will rule the heaven tonight;  
And our great love has triumphed in its prime.

Perfect the day, the night, the week,  
The year,  
Nature stands smiling, not a cloud on high,  
And sees a perfect love that casts out fear

Facing the future without wish or cry.  
Great love has triumphed. At a crisis hour  
Of strength and struggle on the heights of life  
He came, and bidding me abandon power,  
Called me to take the quiet name of wife.

My God, I thank Thee for a home so fair,  
Full of all beauty, peace and mystery;  
But most of all, for him who led me there  
Through utmost sacrifice, and so to Thee.

**THE TIE OF SEPARATION**  
We journeyed through broad wood-land ways,  
My love and I.

The maples set the shining fields ablaze.

The blue May sky  
Brought to us its great spring surprise;  
While we saw all things through each other's eyes

And sometimes from a steep hillside  
Shone fair and bright  
The shadblow, like a young June bride,

Fresh clothed in white.  
Sometimes came glimpses of the glad blue sea;

But I smiled only on my love; he smiled on me.

**THE LAST ANNIVERSARY**  
Fifteen years ago, dear,  
Fifteen years today!

Let us walk our fields together  
While we may.

Shall we find the roses, dear,  
Still beside the Run,  
And that thorn when beside them  
Life begun?

Will the brook sing on, dear,  
The same song tonight  
As that evening when our darkness  
Turned to light?

One-third of my life, dear,  
Since I heard you call,  
And put by my work and, rising,  
Gave you all.

Lay your hand in mine, dear,  
Let me hear you say  
I have made you gladder always  
Since that day!

**ASSURANCE**  
Today he took me in his arms again  
Caresingly, caressingly,  
Into a sea of peace was swept my pain

So suddenly, oh suddenly!  
He held me close; his hand lay on my head:

In that compelling voice I love, he said,  
"Rest here with me, rest here with me."

A little while ago I leaned against his heart,  
So quietly, oh quietly!  
That hour has robbed our parting of its smart.

In days to be, long days to be,  
Oceans are far too small to separate,  
Nor life nor death, nor height nor depth nor fate,  
My love from me, dear love from me.

**FORBIDDEN**  
I told him not to come  
To meet and bring me home,  
But yet, as the long day  
Wore empty, dull, away,  
Though I had sternly said him Nay,  
I feared, half hoped, that he would disobey.

"He will not come," I said it o'er and o'er;  
He knows I do not wish it. Nay, even more,  
I shall be angry if he comes tonight.  
He is not here; how glad I am! How right!

But who stands smiling in that sudden light?  
Or do my happy tears make dim my sight?

AMERICANS IN THE  
TRENCHES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 27.—Few people realize how many native and naturalized American citizens are fighting in the European armies. Reliable estimates place their number at about ten thousand. These ten thousand men are giving rise to all sorts of legal and diplomatic complications.

The question of their status in the United States, if they get through the war alive and return home, is bothering a good many of them. The State Department is getting a stream of inquiries, wanting to know if an American who enlists in a foreign army loses his citizenship, or if such an enlistment is a breach of his duty as a citizen. To which the Department replies that it all depends.

Our law sets forth that any American citizen who takes an oath of allegiance to a foreign state has expatriated himself. Some of the European armies require an oath of allegiance from the recruit, while others do not. Any American who has taken such an oath is no longer an American citizen. The question of his restoration to citizenship should be desired it, probably will have to be settled in American courts.

As to the duties of American citizenship, the State Department says in its dignified way that it does not undertake to prescribe the duty of an individual with regard to his citizenship, but it is nevertheless of the opinion that American neutrality requires American citizens to keep out of the actual fighting. That is just the way a number of the fighting Americans in Europe feel about it.

They belong to the class of naturalized citizens who were traveling in their native countries when the war broke out. The home government promptly snapped them up, presented them with nice new uniforms, rifles and trenching tools, and shipped them off to the front. Most of the complaints along this line are coming from Italy. Italian law

holds that naturalization of an Italian subject in a foreign country without consent of the Italian government does not make him less liable to military service. The United States has no treaty with Italy defining the status of former Italian subjects who have become American citizens. Thus a former Italian subject who visits Italy is liable to arrest and enforced military service if he is between sixteen and thirty-two years old. A good many of the Americans on the Austro-Italian front belong to this class.

The French government is not very willing to give up its claim on men of military age. To get a release from liability to serve, a special permit has to be secured from the Minister of Justice by the ex-Frenchman who has naturalized himself in another land. Besides the trouble involved, such a permit costs about \$125.

Very few Frenchmen who became American citizens took the trouble to arrange the formalities involved in removing their names from the list of men available for active service. Hence a good many of them are now up to their knees in mud, shooting at Germans along the line that runs from Switzerland to the sea.

Where such service on their part is unwillingly rendered, the State Department is doing its best to get them out, but each individual case means an immense amount of correspondence and labor. There is no means by which Washington can compel the release of a naturalized citizen from his home land when there is no naturalization between the two nations.

The British army has been getting its share of Americans, chiefly in the Canadian contingent. Numerous youths from the border states have enlisted, many of them under the age of legal majority. The American government has succeeded in

(Continued on Page 5)

## "Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a  
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White

Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliance.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:—



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.  
SHANGHAI

## THE SHANGHAI STORES CO.

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Dealers

21, NANKING ROAD

JUST ARRIVED

New Striped Zephyr Shirts

(Fast colours, Soft or Stiff Cuffs)

and a fine assortment of the latest in

## NECKWEAR

AT

Shanghai's "LOWEST PRICES" Always.

Have you tried a

## "MASTA"?

Sole Agents for China

## THE SHANGHAI STORES CO.

21, NANKING ROAD.



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## Americans In The Trenches

(Continued from Page 4)

arranging for conditions of release for such recruits. Although they enlisted voluntarily, some of them found that war is a bigger contract than they had bargained for, and the parents of others came forward with various and vehement objections. The British government has

agreed that when convincing proof is brought forward to show that an American citizen was a minor at the time of his enlistment in the British army, he will be discharged without pay wherever he may happen to be when his discharge goes into effect.

In consequence, he may find himself stranded without money to live

on, or to pay his passage home. Persons discharged from the British service are not allowed to wear the British uniform thereafter, so the erstwhile soldier may not even have a coat to his back. The State Department has no funds appropriated for the care of cases such as these, and therefore the Department requires that a deposit big enough to take care of the discharged recruit and pay his passage home shall be made by whoever is interested in getting him out of the service, before the case is brought to the attention of the British government.

Numerous naturalized Americans are fighting in the German armies. A number of German businesses in this country are being managed by the women of the family, while the husband and father chases Russians or argues with the English on the western front. In Cincinnati, for instance, there is a German bakery being run by the lady of the house. Her husband and her three sons are fighting for the red, white and black. Incidentally it may be noted that she is making a success of the baking business.

There is a treaty between Germany and the United States providing that German subjects who have become citizens of this country shall be recognized as such in Germany if they have lived in the United States for five years. But if such a citizen emigrated after he was enrolled as a recruit in the standing army, or while he was on leave of absence during the regular service period which every German must render, or if he was in the reserve, and left after his "line" was warned or called

on, he is liable to trial and punishment on his return, even if he has his American naturalization papers.

Many Germans who returned to the fatherland to fight have done so on account of strong pressure exercised by the relatives they left behind them. One naturalized German of Pennsylvania who had married an American girl was induced by letters from his mother in Germany to cross the Atlantic and enter the army. After three months service he was badly wounded, and his former employer brought him back to Pennsylvania. His right arm had to be amputated, and he is now employed as a watchman in the plant where he was formerly a skilled laborer. The question of his citizenship is still being debated.

In some instances, men who go to serve in the European armies surrender their naturalization papers. The State Department sends these papers to the State court by which they were issued, which has power to determine whether or not the citizenship conferred by the papers shall be cancelled. However, comparatively few such papers have been received. The men who go back evidently intend to resume their American citizenship when the war is over. The immigration authorities do not ask an American returning from Europe what he has been doing, or where. It has been recommended in general terms that our neutrality extend to all citizens, but no active steps are taken by the Immigration Bureau to detain those who have been joining in the war-game.

Turkey and Russia take a highly severe attitude toward such of their

subjects as see fit to transfer their allegiance. A Russian subject who naturalizes under another government has committed an offense for which he can be arrested and punished on his return to Russia, unless he first gets permission to return from the Czar's government. The United States dissents from Russia's position in the matter, but a former Russian citizen who returns to Russian soil puts himself within the jurisdiction of Russian law. If he conceals the fact of his American naturalization, this government is under no obligation to protect him while he is in his native land.

The laws of Turkey also forbid a Turk who has naturalized in another country to return to Turkey, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment, or at best, expulsion. Here too the United States dissents, but in the absence of a treaty with Turkey covering the point, cannot guarantee to its naturalized Turkish citizens that they will not be arrested or expelled when they go home.

The most interesting angle of the situation from the American point of view is the future status of all these soldier citizens on their return to the United States. Several such cases are already before the courts. For instance, there is an American from Detroit who served in the British army. He came back to this country on the promise of employment, and was arrested under the alien contract labor law, on the ground that his citizenship was forfeit. His case is being tried, and is attracting special attention on account of the precedent it will establish.

Taken in round numbers, a small army of Americans have enlisted under various warring banners. But compared with our whole population, especially our total population of alien birth, the number of these fighting Americans is surprisingly small. Its smallness is a striking demonstration of the rapidity with which our immigrants become genuine citizens in heart as well as in name.

## Questions Answered

## England Didn't Do It

J. S.—There is no mention, in any of the histories, of the claim that during the Spanish-American War Great Britain put an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions to the belligerent nations, the United States and Spain, for the simple reason that there was no such embargo. On the 21st of April, 1898, Great Britain notified Spain that coal would be considered by her as contraband of war; and on April 24 Great Britain declared her complete neutrality, after having positively declined to join the "European Concert," which was bent on making trouble for the United States. The alleged "embargo" is a myth, pure and simple.

## Area of Chicago

M. K.—The city of Chicago is some thirty-five miles north and south and about sixteen miles east and west. The city has an area of between 500 and 600 square miles.

## U. S. Army Promotion

A. B. C.—Of course a private in the United States Army can be promoted. It has been done over and over again.

After-dinner delight—  
the music of the Victrola

At times when you like to sit still in a listening frame of mind the Victrola is at your instant command to render your favorite selections—grand opera, violin, piano, band, orchestra, ragtime—any music that suits your taste.

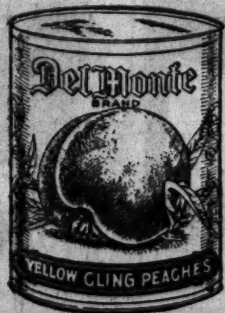
\* Stop in and let us play some of them for you, and we'll show you the various styles of Victors (\$10 to \$100) and Victrolas (\$15 to \$200)—easy terms, if you like.



VICTOR AGENTS  
**S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**

ALL GENUINE VICTROLAS BEAR  
THE FAMOUS "DOG" TRADE MARK

## For that Emergency Dinner,



- "DEL MONTE" Tomato Soup
- " " Peas with chicken en casserole
- " " Corn with roast beef
- " " Asparagus—French dressing
- " " Peaches with lady fingers

Kona Coffee—St. Charles Cream.

American Cheese.

**Connell Bros. Company**

AGENTS FOR CHINA



**Getzbest**

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food  
Products



For Kitchen Ranges -  
For Central Heating  
For Greenhouses

**GAS COKE IS NOT  
ONLY A SMOKELESS  
FUEL IT IS THE  
CHEAPEST SOLID FUEL**

For Factories -  
For Schools -  
For Public Buildings

For particulars apply to  
**THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**



# AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916

## CAR OF FUTURE WILL ALMOST RUN ITSELF

Will Not Require Looking After  
More Than Once in Six  
Months, Says Anglada

The automobile has been carried to such a high state of efficiency and every comfort of the passenger has been looked after with such care that predictions of any wide changes in the car of the future are not regarded as well founded. Among the lesser developments expected is in regard to the care and attention car requires, especially as respects to lubrication. On this point Joseph A. Anglada of the Society of Automobile Engineers said:

"The car of the future will be provided with more accessible means for lubricating such parts as the spring bolts and steering connections, and the provision for withdrawing oil from the motor and means for furnishing new oil to the motor will be more convenient than in present cars. The parts requiring adjustment and care will be more accessibly located, and, in short, cars will be made so that the owner can care for them more readily.

"They will be refined and such minor details as the adjustable location of pedal pads and steering wheel so as to make the car conveniently adaptable for use of various members of the family, and attention to weight saving, as well as thoroughness of permanent lubrication, will make cars more economical and permanently efficient, so that we may soon expect the car which is the desire of the average owner, the car which requires attention, aside from replenishment of fuel, only once in six months."

Regarding the wonderful progress made in bringing the car to its present stage of development, Anglada said:

"The modern pleasure motor car speaks for itself when it is appreciated that a trip from coast to coast and return can be made with practically no adjustments requiring mechanical skill, and over highways which are a disgrace to our country. Having reliability, beauty of outline, and equipment which up to a few years ago was considered superfluous in its completeness, it is difficult to imagine wherein our present cars can be much further improved without going to extremes which might be considered extravagant.

"The manufacture of tires has improved wonderfully during the last few years, so that it is now not uncommon to have tires which carry the car from 6,000 to 7,000 miles, but the engineers of the industry are not satisfied with this. They want greater tire mileage, and want cars

which perform better than our present cars, and one way to get more mileage from tires and better performance is by reducing the weight of the cars.

"Weight reduction was formerly accomplished principally by the use of aluminium castings, but the high cost of this metal prohibits its use in the reasonable priced car which the American public demands. The ingenious engineers do not bemoan this fact, but design their cars so as to combine various parts in units and thus dispense with the multitude of couplings, rods and levers which were formerly used to connect these various parts.

"A typical example is the combination of the engine, clutch and transmission in one unit with the pedals and hand levers mounted upon this unit and this unit mounted directly on the main chassis frame, whereas formerly these parts were separate units, with the motor and transmission mounted separately on a sub-frame and the levers mounted on a separate bracket attached to the main frame. Consequently, with the modern construction, considerable weight, complication and expense are saved in addition to obtaining simpler and more reliable construction.

"The use of pressed steel parts for crankcase bottoms, covers, and various other large and small motor and transmission parts, which were formerly made from castings, and the use of drop forgings of scientifically correct proportions and shapes, in place of malleable iron and steel castings, are other features which have had a potent influence on the reduction of weight, as well as a better understanding of the methods of heat-treating steels to increase their strength and stiffness. Speaking further of weight reduction, the construction combining the chassis frame with the body, mudguards, and steps will be watched with considerable interest during the coming year in view of the fact that a few makers have seemingly successfully used this construction."

## Mark Garage Makes Another Innovation

The well-known Mark Garage, in addition to having made motoring more popular in Shanghai by reducing the hiring charge to \$3 per hour (minimum charge \$1), are responsible for yet another innovation, which doubtless will meet with the approval of the motoring public. Books of coupons are now being issued, as \$10 and \$20, containing an assortment of tickets with face values from 25 cents to \$1, to the total value of \$10.50 and \$21 respectively, the saving thus effected being five per cent.

## Overland Sales Are Constantly Mounting

Many Buyers Could Afford  
To Purchase Higher  
Priced Cars

The degree of perfection attained in the medium priced car makes its appeal not only to those of moderate means but also to people of wealth.

An excellent example of this may be found in the list of owners of Overland cars. During the past few months Overland dealers have reported an increasing number of sales to prominent and wealthy people who might heretofore have been considered prospects for far higher priced cars.

Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives and A. L. Mohler, president of the Union Pacific railroad are among the most recent to add their names to the long list of Overland owners. Congressman Clark purchased a Model S3 Overland touring car in Washington on the same day that Mr. Mohler bought his in Omaha.

Either of these men could have invested in any one of the high priced cars selling at five or six times the price of the Overland if they so desired. In fact, Mr. Mohler already owns two of the highest priced cars made in this country. But the practicability of the Overland, with its detachable top and numerous other advantages, appealed to him strongly as a car of exceptional value.

A few years ago, men of their standing were considered prospects exclusively for dealers handling high priced cars. Automobiles at that time were judged solely from a price standpoint and it was a rare event for a salesman to interest a wealthy man in any car that did not sell at a top figure.

But quantity production methods now in vogue in this country have enabled big manufacturers such as The Willys-Overland Company to put the maximum of quality and workmanship into their cars and yet sell them for a reasonably figure.

As the second largest consumers of raw materials in the industry, the Toledo concern is able to not only buy in enormous quantities but are able to take advantage of every favorable turn of the market, anticipating their requirements and paying huge sums in cash. The initial saving on the cost of materials alone runs into millions of dollars in the course of a year. But it is due primarily to the improved methods of manufacture, made possible only in a plant of its size, that the Over-

land is able to put quality first in the construction of its cars.

Each part of the Overland is made by men who have become proficient in their work through constant application at one task. These parts when assembled must of necessity form a more perfect car than would be possible to build in a factory where the production was limited or where the comparatively few workmen were compelled to turn out a great variety of parts.

It is manufacturing methods such as these that have placed the Overland in a position where the car itself, as well as its price, now appeals to all buyers.

## Don'ts for Studebaker Owners

Don't attempt to use the same grade of oil all the year round. A light, good quality of oil is best for cold weather, while a heavier oil should be used in summer months. "Summer" oil will thicken in cold weather and refuse to circulate through the pump.

Examine tires after each trip for cuts and bruises. When rear tires are badly worn have retreaded and use on front wheels.

Don't fail to oil the generator, starter, distributor and starter clutch at least every 1,000 miles, carefully following instructions in Instruction Books.

Don't fail to inspect the level of the electrolyte in the storage battery every two weeks.

Don't run with wheels out of true.

Don't neglect to watch the battery indicator on the instrument board. This should read "charge" at all speeds above ten miles per hour when the lights are not being used. Should the indicator fail to show "charge" at the proper car speed, clean the generator commutator carefully with 00 sand paper. Do not use emery cloth.

Don't start your car with a jerk.

## Motorists!

What do you know  
about the—

## "Super-Six"?

Don't "buy in haste and repent at leisure"—wait for next Sunday's issue of The China Press.

## THE DUNLOP TRADE MARK

is the Hall-Mark of Quality.

It carries with it a guarantee of  
good workmanship.

On your motor tyres it means  
reliability—long life under fair treat-  
ment—and the likelihood of a re-tread.

Dunlop Tyres are obtainable from  
all Garages and from

## THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

(Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry Throughout the World.)

20, KIUKIANG ROAD.

Tel. 2248.

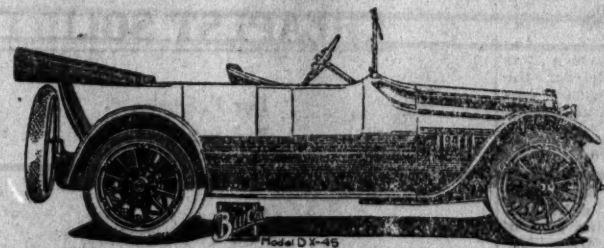
Cables: Pneumatic.



## ★ Star Garage Co. ★

125, BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Tel. W197



## IN STOCK, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY 1916 MODEL BUICKS

Lightweight—Economical—6 Cylinder,  
High Efficiency, Valve in Head,  
Long-Stroke Motor  
Delco Electric Lighting and  
Self-Starting  
Right-Hand Drive

Phone for Demonstration



## BUILDING GOOD WILL IN SERVICE WORK

By R. T. Hodgkins  
General Sales Manager the Studebaker Corporation

In my opinion nothing is more important in building for the future than good will. This is true in the automobile industry just as much as in any other industry. The nationwide definite service plan of the Studebaker Corporation among the branches of most of our large dealers and many of our smaller dealers is just one link in the chain whereby our efforts have been expended to strengthen good will.

We believed, and quite logically, that our interest in a Studebaker car does not end when the machine is delivered to the customer. But the really central idea in this whole definite service plan was to make it act as a preventive instead of a cure for automobile owners.

There are two ways of giving service. One is to administer it when the customer has trouble with his car and brings it in. The other method is to remove the cause of the trouble. This is the Studebaker way, and it is actually worked out by not allowing the owner to get much of a chance to abuse his car. When a man buys a Studebaker

car he gets a service card. On it are noted seven definite dates, on which the car is to come into the Studebaker service station. On each occasion—twice the first month and once every month for five months thereafter—the car is thoroughly examined by experts who make forty-one distinct inspections, adjustments, oilings, etc., and tune it up. They also give the owner advice on how to take care of the automobile, pointing out to him in what particulars he may be misusing it. Such advice is especially valuable to novices. Explanations are also given by the experts as to what they did to the car in each inspection, and just why everything was done.

No charge is made for these service inspections, although they last over a period of six months and mean that the owner is relieved of bills for repairs which, without such a preventive system, might turn out to prove a rather costly matter.

We make no charge for the service inspections because we consider them part of our obligations that go with each car sold. This definite service system involves the expenditure of money and labor, but it is a trust we feel we owe to Studebaker owners.

There is nothing vague or hazy about this Studebaker idea of service. It is not a case of the customer's being told, "We will see that our car runs all right; just drop in any time and we'll look it over."

It is a definite service. We not only insist upon the owner's bringing the car in, but we notify them in advance of the date. Every time the owner brings his car in on the specified dates during the first six months the expert mechanics inspect and adjust the various vital parts of the motor, valves, carburetor, ignition system, electrical system, starter motor, generator lights and wiring. The wheel bearings, steering system and springs are greased and adjusted.

This service teaches owners how to care for their cars—how to get the maximum pleasure, service and value. It is constructive service.

In actual operation this service plan is working out even more successfully than we had anticipated. The record among owners now is 100 per cent. satisfaction. They tell us they are thoroughly in accord with the plan.

### 16 Studebakers Sold Here In Single Month

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co. have recently made record motor sales in Shanghai. The company is the local distributor for Studebaker automobiles. In the month from February 20 to March 20, 16 Studebakers were sold by the agency. Among those who purchased machines

were: Mr. Justice Skinner Turner, H. M. Supreme Court, Mr. Thomas Sammons, U. S. Consul General, Hugo Reiss, Esq., Consul for Brazil, Pei Ming Fang, Compradore, Municipal Council, H. B. Ollerdsen, Esq., Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Samuel Trumper, Esq., Municipal Public Works Department, China Realty Co., Ltd., Central Stores Co., Ltd., George McBain, Esq., Robert H. Parker, Esq., T. K. Lee, Esq., E. U. Reed, Esq., W. Klen, Esq., E. Denegri, Esq.

### Service Big Factor In Battery Sales

That service is a big consideration with the man who takes care of his own motor car is proven by the popularity of the numerous Service Stations that have been opened to care for starting and lighting batteries.

One company alone—the Willard Storage Battery Company, which originated free battery inspection—has 600 Service Stations.

The necessity of a little care—of occasional inspections—has also been brought home to car owners, by means of advertising campaigns conducted by this manufacturer, telling the public how to prevent costly battery ills and lengthen the life of their batteries.

That the car owner appreciates this service is evident from the number of motor cars which use Willard batteries.

### Makes Water Wagon To Carry His 10,000

Must Ride Or Quit Jobs, Says  
Philadelphia's Mayor, To  
City Employees

Philadelphia, February 23.—Mayor Smith today put the more than ten thousand employees of the City of Philadelphia on the "water wagon," at least during working hours. The Mayor's statement follows:

"Today I have given instructions to every director and bureau chief to issue a general order against drinking among employees during working hours. An employee who must use liquor while on duty, or who takes liquor with him when detailed for work, cannot remain in the city's employ."

"Rum and efficient public service are an impossible combination."

"It is my order to the heads of all the city departments at once to suspend without pay any employee who uses liquor while on duty, or is found to be under the influence of liquor, however slightly, during working hours, and suspension will be equivalent to dismissal when the facts warrant it."

### ARMY MEN PLAN AN AUTO TRANSPORT CORPS

San Francisco, Cal., February 25.—Army officers stationed at the Presidio have formally approved of a plan by which an automobile corps for transporting troops in time of war is to be organized in this city. The organization of the corps

among the automobile owners of San Francisco has begun under the guidance of Capt. H. D. Ryus, who commanded a company during the Spanish-American war.

It is expected that as soon as possible maneuvers will be held with the first units of the corps, in order to get them into training as speedily as can be done.

### NOTICE

We have appointed  
The Central Garage Co.,  
Limited  
our Distributing Agents

FOR

CADILLAC  
MOTOR-CARS

as from April 3, 1916.

Olivier Import & Export Co.,  
Shanghai, China.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Central Garage Co.  
Limited

beg to announce that  
they have been appointed

Distributing Agents for  
CADILLAC  
MOTOR-CARS;

and they have pleasure  
in announcing further  
that they will afford all  
Cadillac owners free  
service.

Shanghai, April 2, 1916.

### NOTICE

We have appointed  
The Central Garage Co.,  
Limited  
our Distributing Agents

FOR

GOODRICH  
MOTOR-CAR TYRES

as from April 3, 1916.

Olivier Import & Export Co.  
Shanghai, China.

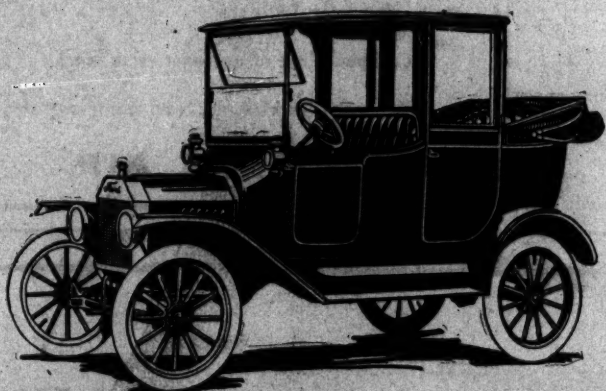
ANNOUNCEMENT  
The Central Garage Co.,  
Limited

beg to announce that  
they have been appointed  
Distributing Agents for

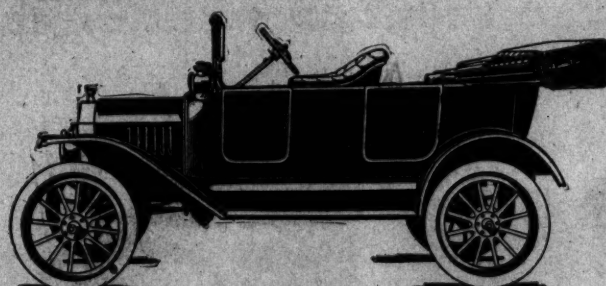
GOODRICH  
MOTOR-CAR TYRES

and they have pleasure  
in announcing further  
that they will be pleased  
to place at the disposal  
of all Goodrich Tyre  
users the free services of  
the foreign expert, sent  
out by the factory, in  
charge of the Goodrich  
Vulcanizing Plant.

Shanghai, April 2, 1916.



THE IDEAL ALL-WEATHER CAR



THE WORLD'S MAMMOTH SELLER

THERE must be practical value of the most reliable sort in the Ford car, or it would not be selling at a ratio of almost two to one over all other motor cars combined. You find the Ford car on the streets in every village, town, and city, and on every road throughout the country, because it has proven a real necessity in the life of all the people. This could not be so if the Ford car was not easy to understand and operate; if it was not easy to take care of and safe to drive. If it did not amply meet all motor car requirements without regard to price or size; if it did not cost less to run and less to maintain than any other car; and if there were not Ford agents all over the world ready at a moment's notice to give satisfactory, courteous service to Ford owners, night and day. These established advantages, coupled with the low price, make the Ford "The Universal Car."

# Count the Fords

The steady increase in their number in the streets of Shanghai is a sure sign of their popularity

## GET THE FORD ROAD TEST

### MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

(Inc. in New Jersey, U.S.A.)

89-91, Rue Montauban

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

Tel. 322

Tel. 4257

## OVER 120 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Car Insurance Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Insure where you  
KNOW  
you will be satisfied

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE Insurance Office  
44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.



## AUSTRALIA HUNGRY FOR AMERICAN CARS

South Sea Commonwealth Needs All Types of Machines—And Has the Money

When the great European conflict fell upon the world Australia was at the height of a great boom of prosperity. A long succession of good seasons and a general smashing up of large estates by taxation had led to the creation of a prosperous country population, which, in turn, developed well-to-do conditions for city dwellers. Money was plentiful, Australian products were bringing good prices in the markets of the world, local manufacture of food and clothing was increasing rapidly, and Australia seemed to be hurrying towards its golden age.

The motor trade was just beginning to get a grip upon the people. Men who, ten years before, could not buy a perambulator, had become the owners of two or even more cars. The big commercial houses had commenced to discard the horse-drawn delivery van for the quicker and more modern motor truck or lorry. Some years before the great Australian firm, Dalgety & Co., had striven to educate the commercial community to the wisdom of adopting the light one-ton motor delivery truck. But the commercial community would have none of it, and, if it had any motor lorries at all, went in for the heaviest and highest powered trucks obtainable. But just before Armageddon broke loose the commercial community had realized its error and the accuracy of Dalgety's judgment, and was going strongly for the light delivery van.

The improvement in the garages of this continent during the eighteen months preceding the outbreak of the war was wonderful. Places that had been ramshackle sheds with dubious floors had been transformed into handsome and substantial garages, many of them open all night, replete with electric light and underground gasoline tanks, and beautifully floored. Everywhere there was the delightful atmosphere of solid prosperity and the cheerfulness that comes with rosy prospects.

Then the Man of Berlin banged his war drum, Australia, which had just created a fleet with a superdreadnought named after the continent as flagship, suddenly found itself called upon to create two armies, one for expeditionary purposes and one for home defense.

One of the first requisites for an army in being is motor transport, and plenty of it. The army service corps wanted motor lorries. The Red Cross wanted motor ambulances. The commissariat demanded motor kitchens. Fast motor cars were essential for the conveyance of staff officers. Motor bicycles were required for dispatch riders, and later for machine-gun batteries.

So, all in a month, the land was stripped clean. Men who had two cars gave the best to the Red Cross to be turned into an ambulance. The whole of the stocks disappeared from the garages. Motor lorries were bought up everywhere by the military. Trade boomed.

Then came the news that no more motors of any sort were coming from Britain or France, and that Italy was taking stock and somewhat restricting

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



export. But Australia did not worry. The U. S. A. was the home of motor cars. So Australia went on turning the cars de luxe into ambulances and the highest powered of them into armored fighting machines, and the first Australian army started for Egypt as well equipped with motor transport as any in the world.

Then we discovered that although America had millions of cars and we had money to buy thousands of them, neither gold nor anything else could buy the shipping to bring those cars from the United States to Australia. The tiny stream that did trickle across was quite inadequate, for we were equipping a second army for Egypt. We wanted every kind of car or chassis we could get hold of above sixteen horse-power. We hungered for them, of any make whatever. But they would not come.

However, we got our second army away, and its motor equipment was much better than we had expected it ever could be. But the continent was stripped clean, and we were in a hopeless plight as far as equipping our army of home defense with motor transport was concerned.

Supplies of cars had practically ceased, and those of accessories also. There came a great dearth of spark plugs, the bulk of which had hitherto come from Germany. Our Father, John Bull, had supplied us with some, but in those busy days when the Germans were pouring through northern France, in full cry for Paris and Calais, he wanted all his own output for his own armies. And, strangely enough, there hardly was an American spark plug on our market.

Fortunately England sent us some, and in our agony we commenced to make them for ourselves, and at the present time there are two firms in Sydney pouring them out, and the same number in Melbourne; Eng-

land continues to send us some, but, so far, no American maker has rushed in to take advantage of the opportunity.

We were devoid of engines for our army aeroplanes, and they were necessary. None was obtainable from over-seas, so we set to work to make them ourselves, and they are now being manufactured locally entirely of Australian metal, the only imported parts being the magnetos.

We are also making locally motor-cycles, all—with the exception of the magnetos—of parts made locally.

The war has proved a wonderful advertisement for the internal combustion engine. Men read of the doings of motor cars along the red edges of conflict. They read of great raids by massed aeroplanes. They are thrilled by the story of how motor transport has increased the radius of army supply from twenty-five miles per day to seventy-five. Everybody is interested in motors and everything connected with them.

Motor papers have suddenly experienced a vast increase of circulation. All who have the price of one in their clothes now want a motor car, and, in spite of the war, the continent still is prosperous, with the exception of some of the professional classes. Motor houses are booking orders for delivery in turn, and substantial deposits are pouring in. Thousands of cars have been ordered throughout the continent, but up to time of writing the demand is not nearly supplied, the freight difficulty proving insuperable.

Stocks of accessories are very low. Cars are non est. There is shortage of everything. Of course this applies to other than motor lines with equal force, and the result is everywhere the same. All over Sydney and Melbourne, and to a lesser degree the other capitals, what were once mere repair shops are rapidly becoming small

factories for the production of accessories and spare parts. So unless our American friends can achieve delivery within a reasonable time the golden opportunity will slip away.

It is more than probable—it is almost certain—that within the near future Australia will be producing light cars. There is at present in Sydney a brainy American with the patent rights for the manufacture of an electric car, and a plant is being laid down for their production. In Melbourne a well-known Australian house which years ago manufactured a trial car locally in its entirety, is building aeroplane

engines and will shortly be turning out motor car engines. If anything like an adequate start is made, nothing is more certain than that the federal government will foster the industry with a heavy protectionist duty, as was done in the case of agricultural and harvesting machinery a few years ago.

There are signs of American activity to take the tide of opportunity at the flood. Dodge Brothers have introduced their car here and are booking orders as fast as they can write them. Mr. Bradford is here with the Chevrolet and doing likewise, and Frank R. Kern,

of the Willys-Overland, is making a brave struggle to cope with the rush of business. The Good-year tire people have opened a branch, and it is reported that they are delighted with their reception.

This is the exact state of affairs and should prove interesting to our American friends. It's their golden opportunity.

## Overland Making Record Shipments

High Water Mark on Jan. 31, When 722 Cars Left the Factory

When the last freight train pulled out of the big Overland yards on January 31 it was found that a new shipping record had been established by the Willys-Overland Company. Exactly 722 automobiles had been shipped during the day.

This is not only the high water

mark for the big Toledo factory, but is said to be a record never before equalled by any other manufacturer of medium- or high priced cars.

In the height of the spring selling season a day's shipment of 722 cars would be considered a remarkable performance even in this time of tremendous productions. But when that number of automobiles is shipped out to purchasers in the dead of winter, with half the country buried in snow, it is nothing short of phenomenal.

In January, 1915, the total number of cars that left the factory amounted to 4,613, while during the month just ended the shipments amounted to 12,592. The increase was even greater during the earlier months of the 1916 season as compared to the corresponding months of the previous year.

A year ago the daily shipments from the Overland factory averaged 150 cars, or less than one-fourth of its present output. In one year the company has increased the manufacturing facilities so that it is now possible to build 1,000 machines every twenty-four hours.

## The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

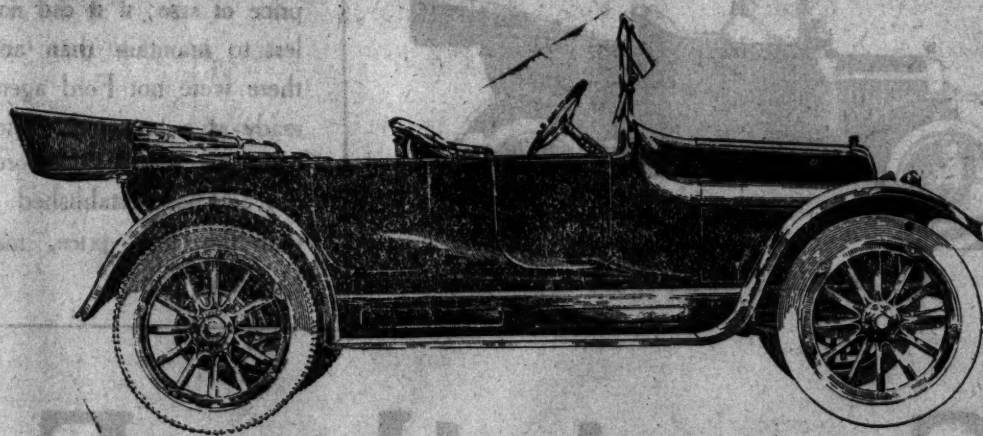
FREE AIR

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights  
Electric Starter

Touring Car - - - Tls. 1,750  
Roadster - - - - - " 1,700



## Every Advantage You Want

In this car you will find everything that makes it up-to-date. Point for point it compares with many cars costing considerably more money.

It has all the advantages that come with light weight, real quality and sturdiness of construction.

It has been built to give the greatest service at the lowest possible operating cost.

The motor is a four cylinder, long stroke, small bore, en bloc type of the latest design. It has a surplus of power always in reserve for the long, hard pull. And it is exceedingly economical in operation.

The long wheelbase gives ample room for a handsome, comfortable, five passenger body. Yet the car weighs only 2160 pounds.

The body has that long and low appearance that everybody likes. And it is beautifully finished.

Cantilever rear springs—the easiest riding springs ever designed—give a degree of riding comfort remarkable in a small car.

You will be delighted when you see this Overland. When you ride in it you will find it has every practical advantage you want in an automobile.

### Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor Cast En Bloc  
Electric Starter—Electric Lights  
Electric switches on steering column  
Right hand drive—center levers  
Instrument Board on Cool Dash  
Cantilever Rear Springs  
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats  
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)  
Large tires 31" x 4", non-skid on rear

Detachable, detachable rims—one extra  
Rear Axle, floating type  
Large, powerful brakes  
Thermo-Spoken cooling  
Streamline body with concealed door hinges  
Rain-station Windshield, ventilating type, built-in  
Crowned fenders  
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings  
Electric engine starter and generator, with hood, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.  
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; bioped rag rail; foot rest; tire carrier in rear; full set of tools; tire repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., LTD.

2a, Jinkee Road.

Shanghai and Hankow.

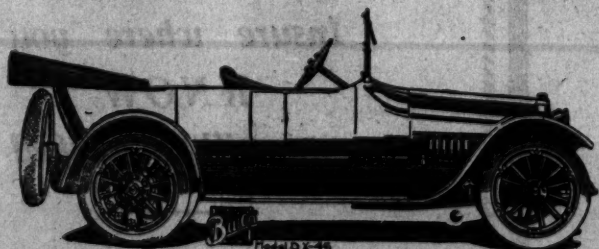
Telephone 3809

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

## JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS



On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road





# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916

### SCOTLAND WINS FROM ENGLAND

Charity Match for Shanghai Wounded Finest Game Of the Season

FINAL SCORE THREE TO TWO

English Lads Tie In Second Half Only to Lose Near The End

By Domino

The big match between England and Scotland, which took place on the S.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon, was a complete success in every way. The display of football was far and away the best we have had this season. There was not a dull minute in the hour and a half. A big crowd turned out, and as every one represented a dollar, the cheque to be placed to the account of the Shanghai wounded will be a substantial one. Mr. D. M. Graham, a veteran footballer, is to be heartily congratulated upon the success which attended his arduous efforts to bring about so popular a fixture.

The teams were photographed just before three o'clock, and shortly after the clock had struck, Sir Everard Fraser appeared on the field, amid loud applause, and gave the ball a vigorous kick well into the Scottish ranks.

The two combinations turned out as follows:

England:—A. Macmillan, J. Quayle, G. F. Forshaw, F. S. Ward, W. J. Gande (Captain), W. J. Brown, J. Hardwick, A. Baskett, R. W. Yorke, A. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford.

Scotland:—McLean, Murray (Captain), Tonkin, Train, Robertson, Adams, Lawson, Bentshaw, Wilson, Watson, Leslie.

The linesmen were Messrs. W. Blissett and Jas. Scotland, and the referee, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

Scotland, with the wind in their favor, took up the aggressive at once and Bentshaw came very near netting in the first minute or so of the game. Quayle and Forshaw were the English pair of backs; but although they beat back the Scots' attacks, the forwards were unable to make any offensive movement till well into the first half.

Robertson was the first player to score for Scotland. He collared the ball in mid-field, did a little fancy run, and then took a glorious long shot which beat the English goalie, Macmillan, all ends up.

This success only spurred the northerners to more strenuous efforts, and they gave the custodian a very uncomfortable 15 minutes. Then Torry Wilson, who, I hear, will be going home shortly to do his bit—trapped the ball, and from a most difficult position, shot at the English goal. Macmillan fumbled and Bentshaw, who was on the watch, converted.

Half-time arrived with Scotland leading by two goals to nil. After the breather, the English, with the wind at their backs, made a much better showing. They swarmed round the opposing goalkeeper and for a while kept up a thrilling bombardment, but McLean was in great form, and as fast as the ball came in, he hurled it back.

At last success attended the English efforts and Baskett, taking the ball from a scramble, pushed it into the goal. From the kick-off England again took up the offensive and owing to a miskick by Tonkin, Hardwick pounced down upon the ball and netted.

Fifteen minutes before the final whistle—and the game stood two all with both teams going strongly! The ball travelled from end to end of the field; the play became faster and faster; the enthusiasm of the spectators became greater and greater; thrills resulted from almost every kick; both sides made desperate efforts to get the winning point; only five minutes to go and still the scores were level; then Torry Wilson emerged from the pack, and after a grand solo effort shot hard and true and won the match for Scotland. In the remaining minutes England did its level best to score but it could not pierce the sterling defence of the Scots.

It was a grand game. Every player put his best into his play. There were

(Continued on Page 2)

### HOW GOLFERS MAY SOLVE A PROBLEM

Practice of Short Approaches And Putting Will Bring Many a Player Out

New York, February 20.—"I'd give a whole lot to be able to cut a few strokes off my average round this coming season," remarked a local golfer.

The speaker belonged to what might be termed the "hundred class" and I well recall the first time he finished the eighteen-hole circuit at the club better than one hundred. After a hard struggle he managed to squeeze in with a 99 and so elated was he that nobody else's money was seen for several hours about the "nineties." That was a happy day for the chap in question and so far as I know he has never had one like it since, for unlike old wine his game has not improved.

There are many like this one and, of course, there is a reason. At any tournament in which players of skill, either amateurs or professionals, compete, one cannot help notice the deadly accuracy of a majority of the favorites when the green has been approached. Once on or near the charmed circle there is little lost motion on their part in getting the ball dead and then safely to the bottom of the cup.

That is where the greatest gap exists between the expert and the duffer and if the average player could by practice work up his game so as to go down in two, say, from all distances up to five yards off the green, he would easily save half a stroke a hole and in many cases it would be a deal more than that. To most players such a reduction may seem almost like an impossibility, but if they were to devote half as much time to short approaches and putting as they do in whaling away with driver and brassie they would be surprised at their improvement.

One piece of advice that has already proved helpful to many a player of mediocre ability is that on shots off the green it is well to consider them simply as elongated putts with mid-iron or putter. Should the grass be a trifle rough off the green a little chip at the start will be advisable, and in making the stroke due allowance should be taken for any slope or irregularity in the surface of the green.

At first when trying to improve on the short approach the player will be more or less disappointed at the tendency of the ball to run well past the flag. Sometimes there will be more "drag" on the ball than others, and unless the chip shot has a certain amount of back spin it cannot be used with much success. Getting this drag on the ball can be acquired, but only with practice. Some professionals claim they get best results by tightening the grip of the left hand at the moment of impact.

### Billiards

Komaroff v. Priestwood

The final of the Masonic Club's Handicap tournament for the 1916 trophy will be played tomorrow between Mr. C. D. Komaroff and Mr. G. Priestwood. It is expected that a close match will be the result; Mr. Komaroff, who is scratch man, will have to make 500 points to Mr. Priestwood's 250. The following are the results of matches played up to date.

Second Round  
Mr. G. A. Derby beat Mr. W. J. N. Dyer, 278-268.  
Mr. R. P. Phillips beat Mr. C. Bianchi, 297-265.

Mr. C. D. Komaroff beat Mr. F. Drakeford, 300-243.  
Mr. B. Green beat Mr. H. Hughes, 266-241.

Mr. C. Dewing beat Mr. F. Gates, 287-247.  
Mr. A. Malcolm beat Mr. N. Bowey, 244-196.

Mr. G. Priestwood beat Mr. H. E. Gibson, 255-207.  
Mr. E. Laver beat Mr. A. Elk, 226-239.

Semi-Finals  
Mr. C. D. Komaroff beat Mr. R. P. Phillips, 300-162.

Mr. G. Priestwood beat Mr. C. Dewing, 300-294.

The first prize will be a cup for the 1916 season, and the runner up will receive \$40.

Another tournament is being played for the Club's Championship.

### 'Cinderella' Singing and Scenic Triumph for French A.D.C.



Tisdale Took a Peep at the Production of 'Cinderella' and Came Back Happy

### Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The March Competition took place on March 30 and 31, from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m., under most unfavorable weather conditions. The ranges were 500 and 800 yards. Targets, one sighting, and seven scoring shots at each range.

The following are the results:—

#### First Competition

##### "A" Class

J. R. Main	3-555354 equal 23 (a)
O. L. Albert	3-555444 equal 32
A. C. Crighton	31
S. A. Ransom	30
W. E. Sauer	29
A. M. Collaco	29
R. Bryant	27
R. Takata	25
O. D. Rasmussen	24
J. F. Riggs	22

##### "B" Class

K. McKelvie	30 (b)
F. R. Newman	28
J. Macbeth	26
W. G. Smith	25
R. G. H. Cole	25
H. L. Rogers	23
C. L. Hall	20
A. R. Bowden	8

##### "C" Class

L. J. Hughes	27 (c)
B. S. Chapman	26
W. S. Bowman	24
W. G. R. Murphy	22
T. J. Martin	21

##### "D" Class

E. Strassman	30 (d)
C. E. M. Thomson	22
O. W. Glover	22
C. Bedoni	20

(a) winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

(b) winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

(c) winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

(d) Fourth win, cup won outright and promoted to "C" class.

#### Second Competition

##### "A" Class

A. M. Collaco	30
O. L. Albert	29
W. E. Sauer	27
No Competition.	

##### "B" Class

H. L. Rogers	22 (a)
F. R. Newman	28
H. Kodaira	27
K. McKelvie	26
C. L. Hall	24
J. Pennywitt	17

##### "C" Class

T. J. Martin	29 (b)
E. Strassman	27
W. G. R. Murphy	24
F. Bonchi	20
B. S. Chapman	20

##### "D" Class

C. Bedoni	28 (a)
O. W. Glover	26
E. Neumann	26
J. Tuxford	18
A. Cabedu	16

(a) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

The April competitions will be held on the 18th and 19th. Ranges, etc. will be notified about 10th inst.

### Performance Proves Highly Entertaining to Big House; Mr. Speelman Pays \$900 for 'Gloire Aux Allies'

It may safely be said that the whole of the Shanghai playgoers had been looking forward with a good deal of anticipatory pleasure to Madame Thue's production of Massenet's opera "Cinderella." It may just as safely be said that, for months past, a band of clever amateur actors and actresses have been working hard to do the production credit.

Last night, the final curtain came down a good deal after midnight on a performance that will rank as a record in many ways. The house was packed and probably held more money than any previous one in the annals of local theatricals. The singing was of a particularly high standard and every singer of note appeared in the cast.

The costumes were simply gorgeous and the blending of many colors did great credit to Mrs. McKelvie, who was responsible for this part of the production. The setting for all the scenes was most appropriate and Mrs. Denham is to be congratulated upon her work, especially the charming scene "The Fairy Tree."

After the tremendous amount of work done by Madame Thue, probably the most responsible person last night and during the rehearsals was Mr. R. C. Young, who conducted the band and vocalists. He may well feel proud of the result of his efforts.

The story of "Cinderella" follows the main lines of that which has been familiar to us since the days of our childhood. The name part was played by Mrs. Sartz, an American lady, who made her first appearance locally. She possesses a beautiful voice of wide range. Her upper register is especially good. She acted her part with plenty of sympathy and delighted the audience with her rendering of many songs. Her duets with Miss Cowen, who played the part of "Prince Charming," were among the very best things of the evening.

Miss Journeval we have had the pleasure of hearing before. As the "Fairy Godmother," she scored a triumph. Her beautiful singing, especially in the "Fairy Tree" scene, roused the audience to enthusiasm.

Mrs. Goldman was the terrible step-mother. We all know that she was the possessor of a fine voice—and last night she used it well—but it came as a pleasant surprise to find that she is also a very clever comedy actress. She greatly amused everyone by her humorous portrayal.

Mr. Tittle sings well but follows the lead of many famous vocalists by being a weak actor. He missed opportunities in the character part of "Pandolph." The Ugly Sisters found good exponents in Mme. Fabre and Mrs. Thoresen.

One of the features of the production was the dancing. The Misses Newcombe did most of the training and they were fortunate in having splendid pupils. The minuet in Act II. was graceful; "The Betrothed" in the same Act was dainty; the "Dew-drop" dance was the best thing of the evening. Miss Saphire, as "The Florentine," had a solo dance which she executed in her usual talented way.

It would be impossible to pay proper tribute to the many who worked so hard to make the play a success but the enthusiasm of a crowded house and the big cheque that is bound to find its way to the French wounded is sure to amply repay all for a fine effort.

The original of the drawing "Gloire aux Allies," which was presented by Madame L. Lion, was put up for auction in the second interval, Mr. Burrett being the auctioneer. Some brisk bidding resulted in the picture being knocked down to Mr. M. Speelman for \$900. He presented his prize to Madame Thue, as a memento of the occasion.

### At the Theaters

William J. Locke's excellent story "The Beloved Vagabond" is shown in pictures at the Apollo Theater on the current bill. The film is in four parts and is one of the famous Pathe colored productions. Pathe's British and French War Gazettes are also shown, among the views being the French camp at Zeitenlik near Salonica. The Girl Telegrapher's Peril is one of the Hazards of Helen series and is full of dramatic interest. Mabel Normand is the star in a comedy of amusing situations called Mabel's Mistake. Another good comedy is Tammy a Virago. Romance of the Sea is a thrilling two-part drama that will be featured on the program beginning tomorrow night.

The 13th and 14th episodes of the Master Key film are shown tonight at the Victoria Theater. Miss Helen Galarde gives a program of catchy new songs. Keystone comedies make up the remainder of an interesting bill.

The Great Chabert, illusionist and magician, will puzzle the audience at the Olympic Theater tonight. He displays many new and original tricks. Mr. Louis Slicker contributes comedy songs and monologues to the program. The feature picture for tonight is the 12th episode of The Master Key. There are several good comedy films.

The Towa Theater shows tonight the 13th and 14th episodes of the famous Black Box series. These are two of the most interesting of the entire series and are complete stories in themselves. Among the comedies there is a Chaplin film called The New Janitor and a Keystone, For Lizzie's Sake.

### VOLLMER IS SELF-MADE CHAMPION

New Swimming Marvel Has His Own Peculiar Stroke, Invented by Himself

CRACKS WORLD RECORDS

Puts Up New Marks for 100, 150, 200 and 220 Yards; Well-Built Youth

By L. de B. Handley

New York, February 20.—Herbert Vollmer, the nineteen-year-old swimming marvel of Columbia and the New York A. C., who has broken world's records at every important meet this season, is a self-made champion.

He picked up the stroke he uses—the four-beat single trudgeon crawl—by watching leading swimmers and then took pains to study the scientific principles which govern it, formed his own ideas, and proceeded to exploit them.

He has had coaching, of course, but those who supervised his work were permitted to correct only the faults of execution every swimmer incurs, and not to change his style. On that point he was always firm. Having reached his own conclusions as to the ideal stroke he intended to follow them and did.

It was during the season of 1912-13 that Vollmer served his novitiate in the competitive field, wearing the colors of Stuyvesant High School. Before the season closed he had leaped into the limelight. In March, at the scholastic championships, he captured the 50 and 100-yard titles in brilliant manner, breaking the league records at both distances.

The summer found Vollmer sporting the Mercury Foot of the New York A. C. and improving so rapidly that the A. A. U. handicapper couldn't keep him from winning. He went on bettering his times throughout the following winter, so that more scholastic titles and records went to his credit, and the out-door season of 1914 landed him among America's foremost swimmers.

In August he finished third in the 830-yard national championship; in September he was second in the national one-mile swim, shattering the 1,000-yard standard on the way. After that victories came in quick succession. Most of the district titles fell to his lot in 1915, but it was only last December that he attained world's record speed, by sprinting 100 yards in the admittedly slow 75-foot pool of the New York A. C., in 54.4-8s, the fastest time ever made under the conditions.

Since then he has shattered world's records at 150, 200 and 220 yards, as well as at 200 meters, and because his past performances clearly indicate that he is essentially a middle distance swimmer rather than a sprinter, there is good reason to believe international figures at the longer courses are now at his mercy.

Vollmer is ideally built for a swimmer. Standing 6 feet and weighing a trifle under 170 pounds, broad of shoulder and lean of hip, he shows the long, clean, smooth muscles which spell speed and efficiency.

In winning the 220-yard metropolitan title last Wednesday, Vollmer established the world's record of 2m. 24.4-8s.

### Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the Week Ending April 3:—

Tuesday 4.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting 5.45 p.m.

Saturday 8.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Orderly Patrols for the Week "Kangaroo" and "Curlew." Orderly Officer for the Week A.S.M. Macdonald.

Section Orders

Cathedral School. Thursday 6.—Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 6.—Parade at Headquarters 4.00 p.m.

French School. Monday 3.—Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m.

Wednesday 5.—Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Notices

Badger.—P. L. Bowker, having

### Revolver Club

The March revolver competition closed Friday night. In the Experts Class, Dr. R. J. Marshall won the silver bar. In the Marksman's Class, Miss L. Negus, Dr. C. A. Hedblom, and Mr. E. F. Hardman tied for the Experts' Medal, each scoring 169 points. Members are reminded that the Club's Annual Competition will take place in May. It is open to members only. March results:

Experts' Class	Score.	Time.
Dr. R. J. Marshall	176	4.40
Mr. C. T. Tarratt	174	4.30
Mr. K. D. Stewart	173	4.20
Mr. St. G. R. Clark	167	4.20
Mrs. G. H. Wright	159	4.00
Marksman's Class	Score.	Time.
Miss L. Negus	169	4.00
Dr. C. A. Hedblom	169	4.00
Mr. E. F. Hardman	169	4.00
Mr. J. H. Farquharson	168	4.00
Mrs. R. M. Saker	163	4.40
Mr. C. H. Rutherford	161	4.55
Miss M. E. Wood	150	4.40
Miss H. McNeill	148	3.40
Mr. C. D. Pearson	148	4.55
Mr. K. Nunn	147	4.50
Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson	143	4.40
Mr. C. E. Martin	141	3.30

\* Tie to be shot off.

#### Preliminary Competition

(10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards, 150 points for Marksman.)

Mr. A. L. Bettles	176 American
Mr. W. B. Deltz	173 "
Mr. B. S. Swartz	173 "
Mr. W. A. McClintock	167 "
Mr. F. Powell	164 British
Mr. A. L. Lornvson	163 American
Mr. A. A. Kiddle	161 "
Mr. J. K. Schroth	161 "
Mr. J. N. Hale	157 "
Mr. A. L. St. Clair	156 "
Mrs. C. D. Pearson	155 British
Mr. G. Charter	155 American
Mr. A. J. Art	154 "
Mr. W. S. Rainville	152 "
Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson	152 "
Mr. C. G. Hildenbrand	152 "

Marksman's Class in future Competitions.

### Motor Car and Tire Changes

The Olivier Import and Export Co., owing to the rapid expansion of their business in Goodrich Tires—for which they are distributing agents—and the steadily-increasing demands made on their Vulcanizing Plant, have found it necessary to transfer the latter business to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., and to appoint the same firm distributing agents for their tires. The Olivier Co. have also appointed the Central Garage Co. distributing agents for Cadillac motor cars, the change taking effect from tomorrow.

Advertisements in another column give particulars of the transfer of agency, but it should be pointed out that the Central Garage will continue to afford all Cadillac owners free service, and place at the disposal of all Goodrich Tire users the free services of the foreign expert, sent out by the Goodrich factory, in charge of the Vulcanizing Plant.

Mr. Benjamin, head of the Olivier Import and Export Co., intends in future to devote his attention almost exclusively to the development of his various land and building schemes.



passed the necessary tests, is permitted to wear the Pathfinder Badge. P-L Bowker having passed the necessary tests is promoted to the rank of King's Scout.

Signalling.—The next competition for the Judah cup will be held on April 11.

Camp.—A camp will be held at Woomung from April 20 to 25. Full details are being circulated.

FITZROY LLOYD.  
SCOUTMASTER.

## Scotland Wins From England

(Continued from Page 1)

only two weak spots and they were both in the front line of either team. Never mind who they were. McLean, the Scot goalie, played his first game this season and it was fine. He has only one fault and that is a desire at times to mingle with the forwards. It cost him the first goal. Murray was good at back. Adams played his usual sound game at half. In the front line the pick were Robertson and Bertenshaw. The former was always clever and shot well, while the latter took every advantage that came his way and especially kept his eye on the goalkeeper.

For England, Quayle and Forshaw put up a fine defence. Gande made a firm pivot. Baskett, Hardwick and Drake played well at the inside positions in the front line, while Clifford at outside left gave the spectators an excellent object lesson as to racing down the touch line and centering in position.

Final Score: Scotland 3 goals. England 2 goals.

### News Brevities

Local shippers to the United States, who have suffered from their shipments being held up owing to lack of tonnage, will learn with pleasure that the Robert Dollar Co. have placed another vessel on the berth for San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports. The vessel in question, the Besse Dollar, is scheduled to sail about May 10.

An explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in the gasoline launch of the cruiser Galveston. The launch was lying at the Kinseyen Wharf. She was damaged. Four men who were in the boat at the time were rescued by a sampan.

The Peking Gazette says that Mr. Roy Anderson, adviser to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is reported to have resigned in order to join a private firm.

Mr. Francis M. Royall will deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Theater tonight at 8.45 p.m. instead of this afternoon as previously stated. The subject will be, "Back to God." All seats are free.

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co. announce that they will shortly receive a large stock of tennis balls, for which they are now prepared to take orders. No extra postage will be charged on outport orders.

Hill and Co.'s Grand Bazaar opens tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at No. 8, Nanking Road; \$40,000 worth of new goods for spring and summer will be on sale, the offerings comprising bed linen, table linen, curtains, towels, dress fabrics, white goods, hosiery, footwear, outfitting goods for men and children, etc., etc. The bazaar will remain open for twelve days.

The Shanghai Missionary Association will hold its regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Union Church Hall. After the social hour, during which the Ladies' Society of Union Church will entertain, the meeting will be addressed by Rev. John Darroch, Litt. D., who has consented, in the absence of Rev. Francis B. Clark, D.D., to read a paper.

## Golf Sticks

Drivers, Brassies, Clubs, Mashies, Putters, Lofters, etc., etc., etc.

The famous make of J. & A. Simpson, Edinburgh

'Parachute' Golf Balls Indispensable to Novices.

Walter Dunn  
10, Kiangse Road.

## Swinging Axe Part of Moran's Training



This picture shows Frank Moran, the blond Pittsburger, training for his match with Jess Willard.

has been played by the valiant Russian Army in face of stupendous difficulties. We admired the terrible onset of her forces at the outbreak of hostilities, but even more we admired the devotion, the fortitude with which our Russian comrades bore the brunt of the formidable attack carried out, after unprecedented preparation, last year. She bore this attack, withstood it, unshaken in spirit, and has now, by the notable achievement of her troops at Erzurum, set an example which will be an encouragement to all her Allies.

"Today we have read the news of the Russian Emperor's visit to the Duma, and have heard with deep satisfaction the gracious words uttered by his Majesty. They are one more proof how truly the heart of the Emperor beats in unison with the hearts of his people, and with those of their Allies. Our visitors will be able to bear witness to the sympathy and fellow feeling which exist in this country towards Russia. We have much to learn from Russia, and Russia may perhaps learn something from us; but for nations to learn from each other the bond of sympathy is needed.

"Visits such as these which our guests are now paying to us are potent means of engendering the mutual sympathy and knowledge which should bear fruit not only during but after the war. This war, we believe, will assure to Europe for generations to come the possibility of peaceful development—a peace in which each nation will be able to live its own life free from the menace of Prussian militarism. Our cause is one and our object is one. We are determined to pursue it until victory shall have crowned our united efforts." (Cheers.)

### Objects of the Mission

M. Vladimir Nabokoff, in reply, said the cordial hospitality shown them from the moment they reached England had gone straight to their hearts. None of them who happened to witness the memorable days of August, 18 months ago, in Petrograd and elsewhere, would ever forget the tremendous wave of enthusiasm that swept their country following the news that England had resolutely entered the field of battle and had taken up the cause of justice and liberty against an open and cynical attack, thus upsetting all German hopes of a prompt and crushing victory in the West. Then came the formidable events of the first year of war, and it became clear that their energies were not sufficiently concentrated in this struggle. There prevailed a kind of belief that every one had just to do his best and that would be sufficient.

Experience, however, taught them another lesson. Unity of aim required a unity of forces, all converging to the same end. But common action meant

## MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills contain a lot of active ingredients, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the system may be remedied. These pills are the best remedy for all irregularities of the system. They are sold in all chemists and druggists, or sent free by post to MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by The Insurance Press of New York show that one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected; but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

Call on the agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada TODAY. A solid company that will invest your money under laws that protect the policy holder absolutely.

BARNES MOSS, Agency Manager.  
22 Kiangse Road.



Refraction and Manufacturing  
**Dr. John Goddard** Optician  
Toric Lenses  
Invisible Bifocals  
Sun Glasses in Various Shades  
W. T. Findley, M.D.  
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

## For paper of any kind

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."  
No. 6, Kiangse Road

### Doing Their Bit

(Journal of Decorative Art)

When the history of the munitions campaign comes to be written, many people will be astonished at the number of firms normally engaged in peaceful industry who have turned a part of their machinery and their staff up to the manufacture of munitions of war.

An example is afforded by the successful efforts that have been made by Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Ltd., in this direction. This firm, in addition to its normal occupation of producing and exporting huge quantities of painting materials (a form of its activity, by the way, that is not without its very important bearing on the pressing problem of national credit) and the large volume of special "war" business, such as the making of special varnishes for shells, and protective coverings for almost every kind of war engine, has diversified a part of its plant and staff to the actual manufacture of shells, and is at this moment turning them out on a scale that speaks volumes for their energy and versatility.

The process of converting solid lengths of steel into finished shells, complete but for the explosive, is a vastly interesting one. When watching one of the powerful lathes boring slowly into the solid steel, it seems as if the making of a single shell must be a matter of endless time, but the steady activity of the machinery, working night and day, "without haste and without rest," inevitably tells its tale and accounts for a very much larger total than would seem possible from a casual inspection of the ceaselessly revolving lathes.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Ltd., are "doing their bit" in quite unmistakable fashion, and it will not be their fault if the reign of the Hohenzollern dynasty is not less permanent than many of their own excellent materials.

### Obituary

Mr. Leon J. B. De Giesse

Mr. Leon Jean-Baptiste De Giesse, Knight of the Legion of Honor, died on Friday last at the Victoria Nursing Home. Mr. Giesse, who was 48 years of age, was a trusted employee of the Russo Asiatic Bank. The funeral services will take place today at St. Joseph's Church at 4.30 p.m., and all friends are invited to attend. Representatives of the French Volunteer Corps will be present.

## RUBBER GOODS

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.  
SHANGHAI.

THE POPULAR SCOTCH WHISKY IS

## BLACK & WHITE

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73, Szechuen Road, Phone 2021

THE POPULAR SCOTCH WHISKY IS

## BLACK & WHITE



## "Gold Band" CIGARETTES

Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

### REASON THREE

The Virginia leaf is carefully examined and any that does not come up to standard is discarded.

Westminster  
Tobacco Co. Ltd.  
London



Examining Virginia Leaf

## TREES AND SHRUBS

FOR SALE

as

Azaleas  
Bush Roses  
Climbing Roses  
Italian Laurel  
Umbrella Pine  
Japanese Cherry Trees  
Maples, etc.

by

The Shanghai Flora

88, Szechuen Road

(Opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.)

Tel. 2710

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory,  
No. 4 Canton Road